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FBIS-EEU-91-175 *10 September 1991*

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Bufi Meets Greece's Mitsotakis at Salonica Fair

AU0809193391 Tirana ATA in English 1806 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 8 (ATA)—On September 7, the 56th International Trade Fair opened in Salonica [Thessaloniki] of Greece. On this occasion, at the invitation of Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, the Albanian prime minister, Ylli Bufi, accompanied by the minister of foreign economic relations, Ylli Cabiri, paid a brief visit to Salonica. He also attended the activity of the inauguration of the fair. In these activities he met with many political personalities, members of the government, businessmen, and representatives of banks, being in Salonica. He met and discussed special problems with the foreign minister of Greece, Andonios Samaras; the minister of law, Papakonstandinou; the minister of agriculture, Cuvellas [name as received]; deputy minister of foreign trade, Sotirios Khatzigakis; and the minister of Northern Greece, Khatzinikolaou.

The Albanian prime minister had a [word indistinct] meeting with the Greek premier, Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Attending was also the Greek foreign minister, Andonios Samaras; the Albanian minister for foreign economic relations, Ylli Cabiri, and others. Attending was also the interim charge d'affaires of Albania in Greece, Kastriot Robo.

Ylli Bufi briefed Mr. Mitsotakis with the measures being adopted by the Albanian Government for the application of reforms in Albania particularly with the economic situation and the measures for its stabilization. He pointed to the desire of the Albanian Government to strengthen the contacts between the officials of the two countries.

On his part, Mr. Mitsotakis said that our relations should develop at a high rate. It was decided that a Greek delegation pay a visit to Albania in the second ten days of September. The two prime ministers agreed to sign the consular agreement between our two countries, which foresees the opening of consulates by the two sides.

At the meeting, Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis said that the Greek Government will support and contribute to the discussion on the problem of aid of the European Community to Albania.

Discussing on the materialization of the economic cooperation between the two countries, the two prime ministers laid the stress on the increase of this cooperation in all the fields of common interest as in agriculture, light industry, tourism, energy, road construction, etc. They pointed out that the economic cooperation between the two countries should not be limited only within the border areas, but it should be expanded far and wide in the country. It should not be foreseen only in the official protocols, but the governments should instigate and support the private firms.

Mr. Mitsotakis invited the Albanian Premier, Ylli Bufi, for an official visit to Greece by the end of October.

During the meeting, the two prime ministers exchanged views on the international situation, dwelling particularly on the situation in the Balkans and Yugoslavia. After the meeting the two prime ministers gave a press conference.

Further Reportage

WA0909180791

For Tirana and Athens reportage on the private visit by Albanian Prime Minister Ylli Bufi to Greece, including reports on his talks with Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis and his visit to the International Trade Fair, please see the Greece section of the Monday, 9 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Approval for Creation of Albanian Popular Alliance

AU0909164991 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Sep 91 p 1

[ATA report: "The Creation of the Albanian Popular Alliance Approved"]

[Text] On 31 August, the justice minister approved the application of the Initiating Commission for the creation of the Albanian Popular Alliance [Lidhja Popullore Shqiptare], having observed that the party's program, statute, and other documents are in conformity with the law "On the Main Constitutional Dispositions" and meet the requirements of the law "On Political Parties."

The directive approving this party's creation, which was delivered to the Initiating Commission, comes into effect immediately.

Government Decree on Finances of Political Parties

AU0909131891 Tirana ATA in English 0857 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA)—The newspaper "RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE" reports that upon the proposal of the Ministry of Finances the Council of Ministers decided that the General Department of the Public Service Economy and the Executive Committees of the districts consider and register as a state property the main means which at present are at the disposal of the political parties, social organisations and various associations. The competent state organs transfer at the disposal of the political parties, social organisations and various associations the main means with compensation according to their needs and possibilities. The decision underlines that in special cases the Presidency of the Council of Ministers may allow the use of these means without compensation.

The decision which enters into force immediately, is described by the newspaper as a correct and timely decision by the Government of the Country's Stability.

Explosion Damages Party Building in Bajram Curri

AU0909141691 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Report by Ilir Bucpapaj—live or recorded]

[Text] A powerful explosion occurred at 2010 yesterday in the Socialist Party's building in the town of Bajram Curri in Tropoje District. The offices of the Presidium of the district's Democratic Front, the Council of the Trade Union Confederation, the Women's Coordinating Council, the Veteran's Committee, and the district's teachers center are also on the ground floor of this building. Their offices were totally destroyed. The dividing wall between these offices and the corridor that leads to the premises of the Socialist Party Committee was destroyed in the explosion. Other parts of the building also suffered damage, such as the corridor on the second floor and the offices in the right-hand wing. All the building s furniture and equipment were destroyed by the explosion. The organs of the forces of order and the district investigator went to the scene immediately and carried out all the necessary investigations. Further investigations are continuing.

Sale of Imports for Foreign Currency Permitted

AU0909113991 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Aug 91 p 2

[Council of Ministers Decree Permitting the Sale of Imported Staple Consumer Goods for Foreign Currency; issued in Tirana on 8 August]

[Text] At the suggestion of the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, the Council of Ministers has decreed that:

1. State enterprises are permitted to sell for foreign currency imported staple consumer goods with a permit (license) from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, while also paying customs duty in foreign currency for their import.

These enterprises are not permitted to sell domestically produced or imported foodstuffs for foreign currency.

2. The profits earned from this trade are subject to a tax of 50 percent, also payable in foreign currency.

This decree comes into effect immediately.

8 August 1991
[signed] Ylli Bufi, chairman of the Council of Ministers

Decree Permits Unlicensed Food Imports

AU0909101891 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Aug 91 p 2

[Council of Ministers Decree on the Import of Food and Other Staple Consumer Goods Without the Relevant Permit; issued in Tirana on 8 August]

[Text] At the suggestion of the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, the Council of Ministers has decreed:

Physical and legal Albanian and foreign persons engaged in private business under current regulations are allowed to import food and other staple consumer goods without obtaining the necessary permit (license) from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

This decree comes into effect immediately.

8 August 1991
[signed] Ylli Bufi, chairman of the Council of Ministers

Periodical on Economics Begins Publication

AU0809141091 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] The first issue of the periodical TRIBUNA EKONOMIKE SHQIPTARE [Albanian Economic Tribune] was published yesterday. It is the country's first independent periodical devoted to economics, and it is published in Albanian and English. TRIBUNA EKONOMIKE SHQIPTARE considers its main aim to be to make the Albanian public and especially the country's managing cadres aware of how to choose the most efficient practices and methods for economic development. It aims to raise the level of knowledge of all those dealing with microeconomic and macroeconomic problems. TRIBUNA EKONOMIKE SHQIPTARE wishes to show that a private economy is being reborn among us, and it will therefore include advertisements for job vacancies and investment opportunities, and indicators of market conditions and prices. It will also describe negative examples of methods and practices that must be avoided in forthcoming developments in Albania. TRIBUNA EKONOMIKE SHQIPTARE will give a special place to the country's economic and financial relations with foreign countries, such as investments; the movement of capital, credit, and aid; and exports and imports.

Bulgarians To Participate in UN Observer Groups

AU0909131491 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Sep 91 p 1

[DUMA PRESS report: "Bulgarians Will Wear 'Blue Helmets' in Western Sahara, Cambodia, and El Salvador"]

[Text] In addition to the Western Sahara, Bulgarian representatives will participate in the UN contingents of observers in Cambodia and El Salvador, where major UN operations for preserving world peace are envisaged. This was reported at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' regular briefing by Svetoslav Baev, head of the "United Nations and Disarmament" Department, who has been appointed Bulgarian permanent representative to the UN.

He said that the agenda of the 46th session of the UN General Assembly, which begins on 17 September, includes 150 issues, which will be discussed by the General Assembly and the seven main committees.

20 Parties, Organizations Sign SDS Coalition

AU0909161791 Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 9 (BTA)—Twenty parties and organizations signed today an agreement on a coalition. They confirm their affiliation to the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS)—the radical opposition. They will nominate joint candidates in the forthcoming elections and will conduct a joint election campaign. The coalition will form a joint parliamentary group.

The agreement stresses that the SDS will not form a coalition government with the Bulgarian Socialist (ex-Communist) Party. The radical opposition favours the unity of action of all democratic political forces in parliament and the future government.

The agreement says that the SDS is "for quick restitution and privatization, for a market economy, for the liquidation of all consequences of the communist rule." The SDS insists on "the confiscation of the property of the Socialist (ex-Communist) Party and holding liable the culprits for Bulgaria's national catastrophe." The Democratic Forum was adopted as a full member of the coalition. The Roma Gypsies' Union, whose leader also signed the agreement, has observer status. Today the SDS signed an agreement on cooperation in the election campaign with the Owners' Union which will run in the elections on a separate list.

At the regular news conference SDS leader Filip Dimitrov left the door open for the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian National Agrarian Union which announced a week ago that it would run on a separate list. Mr. Dimitrov described the situation as "delicate": The SDS leadership has received heaps of telegrams by local branches of the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party, declaring their loyalty to the SDS and wishing that the party's candidates remain on the SDS lists. The Coordinating Council will take its decision later today or tomorrow, after the meeting of the ruling council of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. Its spokesman, Mr. Lyubomir Bozhilov, told a BTA reporter that the Agrarian Party's decision to run in the elections on its own is final.

The SDS offers cooperation to all democratic political forces for the local elections, the agreement says.

The SDS leadership approved the election platform today. It will be published in "DEMOKRATSIYA" tomorrow.

Officers' Legion, Government Agree on Ethnic Issue

AU0809183391 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA)—The Coordinating Council of the Rakovski Legion declares that the officers of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, who are members of the Rakovski Legion, support the government and Prime Minister Dimitur Popov and their principled stand on the ethnic issue. The declaration was occasioned by statements in the press by Mr. Ahmed Dogan, leader of the Rights and Freedoms Movement, for the Anatolian News Agency. According to the legion, "Mr. Dogan is attacking and threatening the government and the prime minister in person on account of his speech at the conference on the ethnic issue, held by the legion on July 13 in Khaskovo."

"We state categorically that Mr. Popov has not said the words ascribed to him by people who were not in Khaskovo," the declaration stresses. The legion believes that the pressure exerted by external forces and by the Movement for Rights and Freedoms on the government and the court in connection with the registration of the Rights and Freedoms Party, is an infringement on this country's security, and that the registration of such a party will oppose one part of the nation to another part.

Press Reports on Macedonian Referendum in SFRY

AU0909100991 Sofia BTA in English 0929 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 9 (BTA)—Today the press reports on yesterday's referendum on the independence of Macedonia. "BULGARSKA ARMIYA" carries an extensive interview with Mr. Ljupco Georgievski, president of the Republic of Macedonia and leader of the internal Macedonian revolutionary organization—Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity. In his opinion, there will be broad horizons, for the relations between Bulgaria and Macedonia if Bulgaria recognizes the state of Macedonia and the Macedonian nation.

In reports from Skopje "DEMOKRATSIYA" and "TRUD" point out a certain duplicity of the referendum and pose the question what actually the Macedonian citizens vote for: for an independent and sovereign state or for re-integration with some future Yugoslavia.

In a report for "DEMOKRATSIYA" Martin Minkov, correspondent of the Bulgarian Radio, writes that the series of anti-Bulgarian publications and statements continued even on the very day of the referendum. All preparations for the referendum were richly garnished with anti-Bulgarianism, he writes.

Whatever happens from now on, the republics will certainly enjoy more sovereignty, so Macedonia's relations with its neighbours will be different from the present ones, Mr. Georgievski told "BULGARSKA ARMIYA." He added that those relations would be based on the acceptance of Macedonia's sovereignty as a real fact. "We are much interested in Bulgaria's position, we know she is ready to recognize Macedonia as a state, but not the Macedonian nation. I believe that the acknowledgement of the state and the nation may open broad horizons to our relations," said Mr. Georgievski.

No Decision Yet on Expatriates' Voting Rights

AU0909102991 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 3 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Radka Petrova from Kurdzhali]

[Text] The Central Electoral Commission still has not replied conclusively to the question of whether the approximately 17,700 Bulgarian citizens from the Kurdzhali municipality who left to live in Turkey over the last two years will participate in the elections. Specialists believe that if they are included in the election lists, this will be in violation of Article 11 of the Electoral Law.

At its session, the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council approved 125 polling stations. It became known that 65 municipal councillors must be elected.

Reaction to Tambuev's Disclosure of Former Agents

AU0909120491 Sofia BTA in English 1107 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 9 (BTA)—If legal proceedings are now instituted against the "TRUD" daily they will have to be stopped, Prosecutor Ani Kruleva says in an interview for the "TRUD" daily published today. This interview is in connection with the "Kompromat" series of articles by Mr. Georgi Tambuev, MP, on the agents of the former State Security in the present parliament.

The issue of these articles was raised at the parliamentary plenary session on Friday. Mr. Ginyo Ganev, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, said that the matter was referred to the Prosecutor's Office and that the stopping of the "TRUD" daily for disclosing state secrets was demanded.

After the scandal in parliament following the publication of the names of MP's who collaborated with the Secret Services, the Grand National Assembly decided not to publish any further data about the agents because this comprised a state secret. Then legal proceedings were instituted against several dailies that had published information on the Secret Services agents. Mrs. Ani Kruleva was the prosecutor.

In her interview for the "TRUD" daily today she says that there were search warrants for almost all Editorial Offices of the Sofia dailies. The prosecutor issued an order against such searches. But she claims that great pressure was exerted on her on the part of high-ranking officials of departments which she does not specify. Mrs. Ani Kruleva describes the leakage of information on the police files as an intimidation campaign. It turned out that the allegedly disbanded structures of the State Security are actually still operating, the prosecutor points out in today's interview.

Mr. Georgi Tambuev, chairman of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry Into Police Files, himself motivated his decision to publish the "Kompromat" series of articles with the forthcoming elections: It should not be admitted that people connected with the Secret Services enter the parliament once again.

In a telephone conversation with Mr. Ginyo Ganev on Friday, Mr. Khristo Danov, minister of the interior, said that there were a number of discrepancies in Mr. Tambuev's articles. The biased interpretation of the received information and these discrepancies are ill-intentioned and violate the human rights of the persons involved, Mr. Dimitur Bakalov, an official of the Ministry of the Interior to whom Mr. Danov assigned the task of assisting the police files commission, writes today in an open letter to the editor-in-chief of "TRUD."

Again in today's issue of "TRUD" Mrs. Diana Damyanova, deputy chairman of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria (KNSB), writes of the necessity to disclose the entire truth about the MP's. At the same time she is convinced that the State Security submitted to the parliamentary commission of inquiry only the information it chose to. Last week other politicians also observed that the state security has not disclosed even before the parliamentary commission the names of its operating agents.

2-Month Delay in Payment for Soviet Gas Alleged

AU0909115691 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 4 Sep 91 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Bulgaria Has Not Paid for Soviet Gas for Two Months"]

[Text] We could remain without Soviet gas not because of the situation in Moldova but because we have not paid for the supplies since June, a Khimimport employee, who wishes to remain anonymous, says.

However, the management of Khimimport denies this.

According to the Soviet employee, we have about $35 million outstanding.

"The amount we owe the USSR is about $9.5 million. The rest of the $35 million in question has been paid," Nikolay Mishev, deputy general director of Khimimport, said.

"There really is a delay in the payments for the months of June and July, but one should not think that the Russians will stop the delivery of gas because of it. We have also had difficulty in paying in the past. Our colleagues from Soyuzgas could demand an interest payment, but they will not take radical steps," Mr. Mishev says.

The reasons are of a general nature. For example, not all enterprises that receive gas can pay for delivery. We act through the Ministry of Finance in an attempt to accelerate the payments and hope to close the issue as early as this week, the deputy general director says.

Aleksandr Belovezhdov, deputy general director of Bolgargas, claims that we have not paid for the deliveries for two months. He also said that Khimimport is a Bolgargas agent, which usually takes care of payments. "Yesterday I had a talk with the representative of Soyuzgas. He assured us that there is no danger of the Russian minority in Moldova turning off the tap and preventing delivery of gas to Bulgaria," Mr. Belovezhdov said.

According to our source in Khimimport, through the end of the year, we will receive 6 billion cubic meters of gas rather than the contracted 7 billion.

Delays in Grain Harvesting, Fall Sowing Reported

AU0809150591 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
3 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Meglena Ilieva]

[Text] About 400,000 decares of cereal crops still await harvesting. In Sofia Oblast alone, 100,000 decares of wheat, 60,000 decares of oats, and 20,000 decares of rye have not been reaped. The oblast has harvested 622,000 decares of cereal crops. These figures were announced at a meeting of the collegium of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry in Sofia on 2 September.

Up to now, 968,000 tonnes of bread grain have been purchased, which is barely 38 percent of the amount the country needs. It is forecast that about 1 million tonnes will be purchased by the end of the campaign. Last week, 14,000 tonnes entered the storehouses of the Cereal Foods Company. Experts stated that only 107,000 tonnes were purchased at the predicted prices.

This year's grain harvest falls short of last year's by 640,000 tonnes. In addition to objective reasons, this is a result of the poor standard of organization on our labor collective farms. The sowing of second crops and the summer deep plowing have fallen behind, and this has affected the preparation of the fields for fall sowing. The experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry assert that it is impossible to prevent losses of large quantities of grain, which is being stored in the fields under lean-tos and in unsuitable storage premises on the farms.

It was announced at the meeting of the collegium that 36 percent of the straw had been removed from the 5 million decares already harvested. This represents 696,000 tonnes and can meet 40 percent of the farm livestock's feed requirements.

Agriculture, Land Officials Told To Cooperate

AU0909103391 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
3 Sep 91 p 2

[Text] At its session on 2 September, the government gave the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the National Land Commission a week to iron out their mutual relations, which clearly are not on the best footing. On 9 September, the Council of Ministers must review the special program on the progress of the land reform. The National Land Commission is obliged to inform the public of its activities.

The Cabinet made these decisions after reviewing information on the implementation of the land reform submitted by Boris Spirov, minister of agriculture and the food industry, and postponed a review on a decree for amendments to the Code Book on Applying the Land Law, submitted by Marin Penkov, chairman of the National Land Commission.

The opinion of Minister Spirov, expressed in his report to the government, is that, instead of concentrating their activities on resolving the basic problem of restoring land ownership, the National Land Commission has begun tackling things outside its competence. The bone of contention turns out to be a National Land Commission's instruction for 70 percent of the lands to be assigned for use, which, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, has no legal basis, experts claim.

The opinion of sources close to the government is that the conflict is more than likely of a personal nature.

39,000 Currently Unemployed in Sofia City

AU0909122691 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
5 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Rosen Purvanov: "36,862 Registered Unemployed in Sofia"]

[Text] There are currently 36,862 registered unemployed in Sofia. The nine employment agencies at Sofia's Labor

Inspection Authority are at present offering only 8,112 jobs. Some 12,234 of the unemployed have higher educations. For them, the number of vacancies is almost symbolic—447. Most of the unemployed—53.9 percent—are in the age bracket 30-50. Most are in the sphere of material production.

The unemployment rate, which increased in January, is growing 0.5 percent every month. This especially affects the specialists. They now represent 60.3 percent of all unemployed, Iliya Tsurev, deputy head of the Labor Inspection Authority, says. Least affected are the workers in the sphere of everyday life services and unskilled workers. The unemployment is caused mainly by the lack of a clear and complex program on developing the enterprises, decreased production, a lack of raw materials and markets, and the delay in introducing the market economy, Mr. Tsurev says.

The Labor Inspection Authority is concerned with the abnormal labor conditions under which its specialists must work. They are usually located in rundown rooms and dilapidated houses. This makes it difficult to make full use of the capacity of the expensive equipment that has been imported and was supposed to be used for controlling the job market situation and retraining cadres. The jobs for stock market agents, which the Labor Inspection Authority could offer, are blocked for the time being.

Until now, the Labor Inspection Authority has organized 23 courses for retraining cadres—mostly preparatory courses for business secretaries, managers, company accountants, and so forth. Four additional courses for cooks, stokers, and agriculture workers will open on 15 September. This is done with a view to satisfying Sofia's needs in those spheres.

Information Given on Material Sought at Mosnov

AU1009072291 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Sep 91 p 1

["(red)"-signed report: "The Underground Knows It"]

[Text] The red mercury sought by police units at Mosnov airport is nothing new. In the opinion of Federal Assembly Deputy R. Sacher, the public is not informed about this material, which can—when handled by a layman—cause a great disaster and contaminate the ground with radioactivity and make it toxic. The material has been known to illegal dealers—that also means Czechoslovak dealers, mostly in Prague and Bratislava—for more than a year. "It is a substance," said R. Sacher, "which, in its powder form, is known as 'red mercury' and in its liquid form as 'red sherry'. A kilogram of mercury is sold on the 'black market' for 250,000 to 300,000 dollars, and if the substance is delivered with 'documents,' then its price is between 400,000 and 500,000 dollars. It is used in the detonators of nuclear weapons but, obviously, in other areas, too. Special technology for manufacturing it has been developed in the USSR, and the material is brought in from there." According to recent reports, the leak is so large that even the KGB has become interested in the matter. "According to Czechoslovak nuclear research specialists, this material, with a density of about 20 grams per cubic centimeter (the density of regular mercury is about 13 grams), has nothing to do with mercury. It is rather similar to uranium. Its high specific weight and its supposed use in detonators of nuclear weapons testify to this. In any case, according to my source, the underground might have better information available than scientists working on research of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes...."

According to latest reports from reliable sources, the aforementioned substance was still in the area of Mosnov airport at 2000, which is only a few hours before the Rapid Deployment Units' intervention. This means that the statement that there was a leak of information and that the "contraband" was transported to some other place is true.

Calfa Apologizes to Pithart for Mosnov Operation

AU1009070291 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Sep 91 p 2

[CTK report: "A Federal Apology"]

[Text] Prague—Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa has apologized to Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart and the Czech Government for not informing them of the Mosnov operation in time. Petr Pithart made this information public yesterday shortly after his meeting with Marian Calfa. According to Petr Pithart, his federal colleague has given an assurance that work will begin without delay on formulating rules for the collaboration necessary in similar cases. The Czech prime minister had declared that such rules were obviously lacking.

"The Czech Government Presidium has tasked me with ascertaining that the Federal Government is of the same opinion; I am absolutely satisfied with Marian Calfa's point of view," said Petr Pithart. He stated that technical rules for mutual communication are involved.

The federal prime minister has not expressed his view of the meeting with the Czech prime minister.

Senior Army Officers Removed From Posts

AU1009065291 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 6 Sep 91 p 2

["(jik)"-signed report: "The Generals Will Remain"]

[Text] Prague—"Since the end of last year, we—along with CSFR Defense Minister L. Dobrovsky—have, by means of interviews, been inquiring into 23 of the Czechoslovak Army's most senior officers' loyalty toward the new leadership, their trustworthiness, and their overall character." Deputy Jan Solc made this statement yesterday at a session of the Federal Assembly Defense and Security Committees. He added that, based on the commission's decision, only 15 generals will remain in their posts and that the remaining eight nomenclatura functionaries will have to leave their current posts, but not, however, the Army. Deputy Defense Minister Major General Pezl admitted that the Army purge will continue; of course, the commission has now "proven that the Czechoslovak Army is creative, obedient, and guarantees the minister's decisions." In conclusion, he said that the forthcoming "screenings law" should, in his opinion, respect the Army's specific features.

Federal Cabinet Concludes Debate on Vetting Bill

LD1009080691 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak federal cabinet after a five-hour debate today agreed on the wording of a bill on vetting which is to go to the federal parliament later this month or in October.

The bill bars persons proved to have been agents or collaborators of the former Secret Police (STB) between February 25, 1948, when the communists seized power, and November 17, 1989, from elected posts and appointments in state and republic administration bodies, the Army, prison administration, state-run radio and television, the state-run news agency CTK, the state economic administration and the judiciary. Also barred from these posts will be members of Communist Party bodies linked to the STB and members of the people's militias who participated in the suppression of human rights. The publication of the results of the vetting process will be punishable by prison terms of up to three years. The proposed validity of the bill would be until the end of 1996.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Pavel Rychetsky told journalists after the cabinet meeting that the bill, if passed, will affect only scores or hundreds of people. "Its impact will be much smaller than most people expect," he said.

International Groups Appeal Ban on Activities

LD0909204991 Prague CTK in English 1626 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK)—Representatives of the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the International Union of Students (IUS) and the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) said today they would appeal a Czechoslovak Interior Ministry decision to ban their activities in Czechoslovakia.

Interior Ministry Spokesman Martin Fendrych today explained the reasons for the decision taken on August 21, by saying that the WFTU and the IOJ had been linked with the ruling structures of the former totalitarian regime and control of their activities had been impossible. The IOJ, in particular, enjoyed a privileged economic status which had been abused by some of its officials, Fendrych said but gave no details. The IUS, in cooperation with the ruling structures of the totalitarian regime, engaged in activities running counter to its mission and thereby discredited itself in the eyes of the Czechoslovak public, Fendrych said.

He added that the activities of the organisations were in stark contrast to the basic principles of Czechoslovakia's democratic society.

IOJ Secretary General Gerard Gatinot told CTK today the IOJ would definitely appeal the decision. He said he was not in a position to criticise a ministerial decision but the objections to the IOJ were unsubstantiated. He recalled Premier Marian Calfa's statement of last April 5 that the Czechoslovak Government believes there are no legal grounds for terminating the activities of the IOJ and the IUS in Prague. The last IOJ congress approved a change in its leadership and a reform of its economic activity, Gatinot said.

WFTU Secretary General Alexander Zharikov said the WFTU will also appeal the ban on its activity.

IUS Secretary General Giorgos Michaelides said there were no grounds to ban the IUS from Czechoslovakia, and the IUS will appeal to President Vaclav Havel and Premier Marian Calfa.

MOSSAD Activity at Ruzyne Airport Viewed

AU0609161891 Prague CTK in English 0818 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sep 4 (CTK)—An Interior Ministry spokesman told CTK Tuesday [3 September] that a legal agreement exists between the ministry and "MOSSAD" regulating the activity of the Israeli Intelligence Service at Prague's Ruzyne Airport.

At a meeting Tuesday of the Federal Assembly's (parliament's) Defense and Security Committee, Civic Movement (OH) Deputy Peter Uhl recommended Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jan Langos to explain the "MOSSAD" 's presence at the airport.

Martin Fendrych, the ministry spokesman, said the "MOSSAD" 's operations are connected with the security of flights of the Israeli air carrier "EL AL" and the agreement negotiated by the Foreign Ministry transferring Soviet Jews to Israel via Prague.

Richard Sacher, a member of the Defense and Security Committee and former interior minister, told an interviewer in Wednesday's edition of the Czech daily "RUDE PRAVO" that "EL AL" requires special security measures during the taking off and landing of its flights.

He said the "MOSSAD" 's presence at the airport could eventually lead to a conflict between its agents and members of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces there.

The Czechoslovak Interior Ministry's Office for Foreign and Passport Service signed an agreement today with the Israeli Transport Ministry's Civil Aviation Office regarding security measures for "EL AL" flights travelling to and from Czechoslovakia, an Interior Ministry spokesman told CTK today.

Martin Fendrych said "EL AL", the Israeli air carrier, will provide security staff to take part in security measures while "EL AL" planes are on Czechoslovak soil.

"EL AL" 's security staff will cooperate with their Czechoslovak counterparts in checking passengers, baggage and cargo for weapons and explosives.

The "EL AL" staff will not be permitted to interfere with the activity of the Czechoslovak security, customs and passport services, Fendrych said.

He said the joint security measures will be led by the Czechoslovak side.

Israel will allow similar measures to be taken ensuring the safety of Czechoslovak planes in Israel, Fendrych said.

Calfa Answers Questions on Defense Council's Role

LD0709071891 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa appeared before the defense and security committees of the Federal Assembly today to answer questions from deputies concerning the Council for the Defense of the State and its future activity. It was stated that since 1969, when the Council was set up by a constitutional law, to 1989, it made 386 decisions. The present Council has retained only 68 of these decisions, which it is gradually amending. The main tasks facing the Council today are

to establish comprehensive defense of the state, draw up a concept for the protection of important facilities in Czechoslovakia during emergencies and for diplomatic missions in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak embassies *abroad, and to meet demands for the supply of equip*ment for the armed forces.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Prime Minister, how has the concept of the defense of the state changed in connection with the events in the Soviet Union and in Yugoslavia?

[Calfa, in Slovak] It has not been necessary to change the concept of the Council for the Defense of the State. That concept was altered after November 1989. A completely new system has been built. The Council has completely new members. We have also made changes at the district level. A new concept is being prepared in connection with the constitution. Now the task is to ensure that everything functions as we envisage.

[Reporter] Deputies are interested in knowing whether there is a real possibility of transferring Soviet troops from Germany through our territory.

[Calfa] Provided that the matter is underpinned by an agreement, and provided that conditions are agreed to precisely as we envisage, we could help in the transfer of these troops. This is not merely a transit matter; it is also a matter of cooperation with Germany, which desires to resolve this painful historical problem. This means that we are trying to accomodate both the Soviet side and the German side. [end recording]

On the basis of the information, the defense and security committees have recommended that a group of deputies deal with the issues of the defense of the state in connection with the new international conditions. They have requested tha: the Council for the Defense of the State examine at its next meeting the further existence of the troops of the federal Interior Ministry and the allocation of soldiers for the needs of the police.

Failure of ODS, Free Bloc Merger Examined

AU1009081891 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 5 Sep 91 p 2

["(wa)"-signed report: "Without Doubts and Aware of Their Own Superiority"]

[Text] Prague— Civic Democratic Party [ODS] Chairman Vaclav Klaus repeatedly expressed his surprise over the decision by the Conservative Party Free Bloc to break off the talks on merging the Free Bloc with the ODS. "Apparently, Mr. Kotas is impatient. The ODS has a democratic structure, and only the party congress scheduled for November can decide about the merger. In no event are we willing to accept undemocratic methods." He said further, that there is a large imbalance between the two parties in terms of the number of members, deputies, and ministers. Let us add that this imbalance is becoming larger. CSFR Minister of Culture Milan Uhde, who has never been in any party, has also joined the ODS recently. He summarized his reasons for having done so: The ODS's positive program to reform society is the most precisely formulated one, and, in *Uhde's opinion, economic reform* is deeply associated with cultural reform.

The ODS Club of Deputies in the Czech National Council stressed in its statement on the upcoming meeting between the presidia of the Czech and the Slovak National Councils that the meeting should find a common way to proceed with legislative matters vis-a-vis the Federal Assembly. He is of the opinion that the republican constitutions must be adopted only after the federal constitution is adopted, and he is against concluding a treaty between the republics.

In his replies to journalists, he uncompromisingly stressed once again that the Slovak Government's decision to increase teachers' wages is fully within the jurisdiction of the Slovak Government, and he labeled the Czech Republic's arguments as unfair and misleading. When asked by journalists about the establishment of a free trade zone—that is, a customs-free zone—in Bratislava, V. Klaus unequivocally rejected this possibility. He said that it would be a flaw in the system, and he labeled the idea of such enclaves as perestroyka-type practices.

At a news conference yesterday, Jiri Kotas, chairman of the Conservative Party Free Bloc reconfirmed the fact that his party had broken off the talks on merging with the ODS. Discussions on a joint course of action had been held three times. It had become apparent once again that the ODS had inherited the "family pride" of the Civic Forum. They behave haughtily and try to paralyze other parties and movements so that these parties are forced to become sort of second to the "leading power" and to nod their heads in acquiescence. This is what the Free Bloc rejects. The Free Bloc also does not accept the explanation that the talks on merging the two parties have been broken off because the "members must democratically decide" on the merger.

In his replies to journalists, he said that if the Movement For a Democratic Slovakia won at least a plurality mandate [pluralitni mandat], the Free Bloc would find it necessary—in order to preserve the common state—to seek a common language with this movement. In this spirit, he said, a number of talks have been held, and both parties were really very constructive and decent. "We do not want to stick to the idea of the common state at any price. In our opinion, the best solution would be a tripartite federation or an economic structure like that in the Benelux countries."

HZDS on Instability Among Slovak Parties

AU0909134291 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 5 Sep 91 p 2

["(NO-ge)"-signed report: "No to a Federation With Two Little Stars"]

[Text] Bratislava—"During the past week, considerable activity—new tendencies within the Christian Democratic Movement and specific differentiation within the Public Against Violence Movement and the Democratic Party [DS]—was registered on the Slovak political scene. We drew attention to this, and now they have to deal with it," said Vladimir Meciar, Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] chairman, in his introduction to a press briefing held, for the first time, at the Slovak Syndicate of Journalists.

This activity is quite significant in some respects. A process of instability within the parties and movements is coming to a head as a result of internal differentiation, a process in which points of view aimed at finding a national solution to Slovakia's problems—that is, adopting a constitution and an interstate treaty and not the legal act proposed by those who regard the CSFR as the only state configuration—are coming into considerable conflict with each other.

In reply to a question from NARODNA OBRODA on what his movement expects from the meeting between the Slovak National Council [SNR] and Czech National Council presidia, V. Meciar stated that he does not expect significant progress toward concluding a state treaty, because the first condition for this is the existence of real entities able to conclude such a treaty. At the moment, there are no such entities. Movement toward a confederation is logical, because Slovakia could not otherwise be a subject of international law. He rejected a proposal to separate the process of attaining Slovak statehood into the adoption of a declaration on Slovak Republic state sovereignty and the approval of a Slovak Republic constitution. "It sounds attractive, but in essence it means chaos," he said. He also rejected calls for the solution to constitutional and legal issues to be postponed until after the elections.

"A federation in this form is a time bomb, and will not help to prevent chaos now or in the near future. We should learn from the experiences of Yugoslavia and the USSR," added HZDS Deputy Chairman M. Knazko. He also reacted to the statement made by V. Havel at the Slovak National Uprising commemoration in Banska Bystrica, in which the CSFR president referred to two little stars in the European heavens. According to Knazko, if someone refers to a federation and two little stars, then one of them does not count.

V. Meciar declined to exacerbate Slovak-Hungarian relations. He also reacted to the remarks made by CSFR Presidential Spokesman M. Zantovsky who said that the issue of Hungarian-CSFR and Hungarian-Slovak relations is again becoming problematic—and is even emerging as a threat—and that the Hungarian Republic cannot be unaware of what could happen in our country. The HZDS chairman stressed that "this bogeyman is not real." In connection with the [Civic Movement's] talks with Slovak political parties and movements, V. Meciar is of the opinion that their aim was to find Slovak allies for the next election campaign; however, its emissaries did not find any.

The HZDS does not agree in principle with the DS' attempt to recall Olga Keltosova from the SNR Presidium. The DS has done itself great harm, and O. Keltosova will not be the only one to leave the DS, warned V. Meciar. At the same time, he rejected the claim that he had promised her the post of SNR chairwoman if she joined the HZDS.

Political Parties Protest Dvorak's Dismissal

AU1009101391 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 6 Sep 91 p 1

[Statement by the Czechoslovak Social Democracy, the Movement for Self-Governing Democracy/Society for Moravia and Silesia, the Green Party, the Liberal Social Union/the Agrarian Party, the Farmers' Movement, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Party: "An Emphatic Protest"]

[Text] We emphatically protest against the recall of Engineer Ladislav Dvorak, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, from the post of Czech Republic deputy minister of finance. We consider this act to be an expression of political discrimination and an attempt to discourage any adverse views, even from the political opposition. It is a gross violation of the Constitution, the constitutional Charter of Basic Rights and Freedoms, and international documents on human rights, which guarantee freedom of information, and particularly the right to express one's opinion without any hindrance or fear of adverse consequences in civic and social life, and at the place of employment in particular. One cannot be punished for expressing an idea, but for a deed. Hence, from the political point of view, it is an act of a totalitarian will. Czechoslovak society, wishing to follow a democratic path, must not tolerate a violation of these fundamental rules, which are its guarantee.

This statement is signed by representatives of the Czechoslovak Social Democracy, the Movement for Self-Governing Democracy/Society for Moravia and Silesia, the Green Party, the Liberal Social Union/the Agrarian Party, the Farmers' Movement, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.

Pithart Views 'Pure Constitution' Possibility

AU0909075691 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 3 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart by Marcela Pechackova; place and date not given: "Theory of Independence"]

[Text] Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart and other representatives of the Civic Movement met last week with representatives of several Slovak political parties. One of the conclusions drawn from the meeting—voiced

by Pavel Rychetsky—was the concern that at one of the next sessions of the Slovak National Council a so-called pure constitution could be declared.

[Pechackova] Mr. Prime Minister, could you explain the term "pure constitution?" Do you really have the impression that it could be declared in Slovakia?

[Pithart] It is only a theoretical possibility. According to those who believe that such a step would be meaningful, it could happen toward the end of the year.

The pure or complete constitution is one that could exist by itself; it assumes an independent state. In the instance of a federal arrangement, it would have to be amended and adjusted for federal jurisdiction. A declaration of a pure constitution would be valid but ineffective. It means that the Slovak constitutional bodies would not observe it; its implementation would have to be postponed until the adoption of the [Czecho-Slovak] treaty—the treaty discussed in Kromeriz.

[Pechackova] Postponed how long? Infinitely?

[Pithart] It would probably be a six-month postponement. If an agreement with another republic were not signed by then, the so-called pure constitution would take effect.

[Pechackova] Slovakia would be independent....

[Pithart] Yes, one could put it like that.

[Pechackova] Could you briefly comment on the Civic Movement mission in Slovakia?

[Pithart] I notice that journalists consider it banal. However, we actually meet very rarely. Everybody argues that it is so because we do not have time but plenty to do. I claim that we have so much to do because we do not meet often enough, and the lack of communication causes numerous misunderstandings, occasionally even disputes and conflicts, which must be solved, and it takes a lot of time. So it was very useful.

We have a general idea of the Slovak political scene, and we are not at all sorry that we also met parties with which we do not have much in common. It is part of the political culture.

Czech Unemployment Reported Lower Than Forecasts

AU0909141991 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 6 Sep 91 p 1

[Renata Hrbkova report: "Optimistic Figures"]

[Text] The ominous forecasts of a large unemployment increase in the Czech Republic at the end of August have not been confirmed. While almost 101,000 people collected unemployment benefits last month, their number had increased to just under 114,000 by 31 August.

The dynamism of the increase in the number of unemployed in the period between July and August—as opposed to the period between June and July when it achieved 18.8 percent—has fallen to a little under 10 percent. The unemployment level in the Czech Republic hovered around 3.5 percent and increased by only a few tenths of one percent. "Instead of an unemployment explosion, we are expecting a large increase in the number of people who will work temporarily for about six hours a day, four days a week," said Milan Horalek, Czech labor and social affairs minister, yesterday. "This will not be in connection with the continuing structural changes in our national economy, but rather with the extraordinary situation abroad. Marketing difficulties have deprived us of business partners, not only in the Soviet Union, but also, for example, in Yugoslavia and Poland. We feared a wave of unemployed school graduates, but the overwhelming majority of them will not be on the streets. So far, the enterprises have offered 11,000 assistant and trainee places, and we expect there will be interest in other places."

Official 'Disappointed' Over EC Council Decision

LD1009082791 Budapest MTI in English 1452 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)—A senior Hungarian Ministry of International Economic Relations official today expressed his disappointment over the outcome of the EC Council of Ministers meeting on Friday.

"All I can say by way of official Hungarian reaction is that we are disappointed, but hope that this wasn't their final word. We trust the commission's proposal will eventually go through," Endre Juhasz told MTI.

Juhasz, who is head of the Hungarian delegation at the negotiations about Hungary's association agreement with the EC, was commenting on the EC Council of Ministers' rejection of extending the commission's mandate at the association talks.

The Hungarian official said that the issue will now probably be steered into diplomatic channels, and it is hoped that as a result, the commission's proposal will be approved either in its present, or some modified form.

"If this process drags on much further, resumption of talks in October will be put in jeopardy," Juhasz said.

One solution could be for those parts of the association agreement which fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the community—trade agreements, customs duties, quotas, and levies, for instance—to come into force under an interim agreement before the parliaments of the EC member countries have approved the whole agreement, the senior official said.

But Juhasz is not happy with the prospect of only those points of the agreement which have practically already been agreed on coming into force temporarily.

He was referring to such areas as industrial goods and steel trade.

It is rather regrettable that the proposal to extend the commission's mandate fell flat because of opposition from France, Ireland and Belgium, Juhasz said.

The ministry official said that the fact the commission made a broad and comprehensive agricultural proposal which is similar to the Hungarian concept was an important chapter in the history of relations between Hungary and the EC.

It is none the less gratifying that the majority of the member states back the proposal, he said, which calls for the reduction of customs duties and levies on farm exports by 20 per cent a year over the next three years, and for an annual 10 percent increase in quotas over five years.

"Those countries that are against this proposal are suggesting that rather than gaining better access to the EC market, Hungary be given more scope in EC aid programmes to the Soviet Union," Endre Juhasz told MTI.

Jeszensky Says EC Talks in Hague 'Successful'

AU0909115391 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 91 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Tibor Kis over the telephone; place and date not given: "EC Politicians Have To Be Taken at Their Word"]

[Text] On 5 September, Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky spoke with his Dutch colleague Hans van den Broek about Hungary's intention to become an associate member of the EC as soon as possible, the development of Hungarian-Dutch relations, and the international handling of the Yugoslav crisis that particularly affects Hungary. Van den Broek is also the current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers.

[Jeszenszky] The meeting was successful from every point of view. One of the main subjects was Hungary's relations with the EC and the acceleration of our association talks. We informed them of Hungary's concrete ideas in this area, and I think we were fairly convincing. I also said that, by now, at least one leader from all the EC member states had promised to give their support to our accession and to the acceleration of preparations in this field. On the basis of this, I asked the Dutch chairman to take them at their word. We have already received a promise in this area, and the chairman added that he expected even more. We also discussed issues that could actually be brought up in a broad forum.

[Eszes] What did Mr. van den Broek think about Hungary's suggestions?

[Jeszenszky] His words were encouraging to us. He said that the Dutch presidency pulled some weight, but he added that he could not speak on everyone's behalf. Nevertheless, everything that he will represent will be favorable and acceptable for us, and we hope that it will be convincing for his other partners.

[Eszes] If their promises were kept, would it mean that Hungary could be associated to the EC by this year or the beginning of next year?

[Jeszenszky] Yes, we hope so.

[Eszes] The other main subject was probably the increasingly tragic crisis in Yugoslavia....

[Jeszenszky] I think that if people in the West could see the entire scope of this crisis, it would be much more of a shock to them.... At the same time, they know that the pan-European conference to be held on 7 September in the Hague is more urgently needed than ever before. Our viewpoints on issues related to the crisis are absolutely identical with those of the presiding and hosting country, the Netherlands. In this area, Hungary's foreign policy coincides with EC foreign policy. We can also reverse

this by saying that the EC has politically adopted a lot of our questions, and we hope that they will continue to pay attention to our questions. Mr. van den Broek himself took notes on several of our questions.

[Eszes] Could you give us an example or two?

[Jeszenszky] The arms embargo that has been announced again is an important issue. Budapest agreed with the embargo right from the start, and we even stopped deliveries passing through Hungary. However, we also have to make sure that all parts of Yugoslavia are equally affected by the embargo—in other words, none of the interested parties should benefit from the loss of another. We also agreed that the interests of all national and ethnic groups should be taken into account when a settlement is worked out. Furthermore, all sides have to realize that they may have to make certain compromises in the interest of a solution. This will not mean a loss for them; in the long run, they could even gain from it. Autonomy has to be guaranteed for national minorities in all the republics—and in this area, only one measure can be applied. For example, if Serbs living in Croatia are entitled to something, then the same benefit applies to Hungarians and other national groups in Serbia.

[Eszes] On 5 September, you lunched with leading Dutch businessmen. What was your impression? Are the Netherlands more interested than before in possible involvement in the Hungarian economy?

[Jeszenszky] I think so, although this is always the result of a process. As far as I could tell, they were well informed on our affairs. I told them about the situation in our country, I stressed our stability, and I pointed out that it was in our mutual interest to strengthen bonds. They were really very interested in Hungary's association with the EC, and it was interesting to note that the Dutch businessmen told me about a statement made the previous day by Frans Andriessen, deputy chairman of the EC committee, a statement that was encouraging for us. They were already interested in Hungary before, and now they are even more interested. Indeed, in a relatively troubled continent, a stable Hungary is promising for them, a country worth paying attention to.

Agreement Signed on Grain Sales to Ukraine

LD1009083791 Budapest MTI in English 1348 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)—Futura BT of Hungary signed a preliminary agreement this Sunday with the Ukrainian minister of agriculture, confirming the export of 1 million tonnes of grain to the Ukraine, manager Janos Garamvolgyi told MTI on Monday.

The Ukraine will pay for the grain with energy, mainly electricity and coal. The grain, worth $110 million, is scheduled to be delivered by March 31, 1992.

Assembly Ratifies Agreement on Conventional Arms

LD1009083991 Budapest MTI in English 1850 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)—The Hungarian parliament, at its plenary session today, unanimously ratified the Agreement on European Conventional Arms signed in Paris in November 1990.

"With this agreement, the world sets out on the path of reducing military potentials, creating confidence between opposing sides by an exchange of information and the introduction of a system of on-the-spot supervision," said state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry Tamas Katona, who submitted the draft.

"Under the conditions of the agreement," Katona continued, "the Soviet Union has reduced its armed forces in five categories. Other signatories of the agreement have also been compelled to take their neighbours' interests into account."

The MPs accepted a resolution integrating the New York Convention on Children's Rights into the Hungarian legal system.

Present at the plenary session was vice president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Gerhard Reddemann, currently in Budapest as head of a delegation.

The Hungarian parliament is to continue its plenary session tomorrow.

Defense Official Outlines Army Reorganization

AU0909103691 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 91 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Major General Janos Deak, deputy administrative state secretary at the Hungarian Defense Ministry, by Attila Zsoldos; place and date not given: "Reorganization of the Hungarian Army Is Inevitable"]

[Text] The government adopted new defense principles recently. Janos Deak played an active role in formulating these goals. In this interview, he told our correspondent that, this year, the Hungarian Army's ability to function has only been guaranteed by emergency measures, and the troops' combat readiness might become questionable in the future if the current lack of funds continues.

[Zsoldos] How can you maintain the Hungarian Army's combat readiness under the current financial conditions?

[Deak] We find it difficult to maintain the level of instruction and combat readiness this year. Hungary's budget allocated 47 billion forints to the armed forces for this year, and our expenses will reach about 54 billion forints. We should have to cover the difference of 7 billion forints from our incomes. Therefore, we can only preserve our ability to function by means of emergency

measures. We have reduced training and military exercises to a minimum. We have decided to use 20-25 percent less fuel, compared to previous times. We have used several billion forints worth of our emergency supplies, like clothes, spare parts, and food. At the moment, the Hungarian Army is still functional, and our combat troops are able to fulfill its requirements, but the current situation cannot continue. If we continue to use our reserves, similar to the reduction in training and other areas, a period might come when the combat readiness of our equipment and some of our troops become questionable. Therefore, although the overall staff of the Hungarian Army will decrease by 1992, we should nevertheless receive the real value of the annual budget allocation. As for the future expenses on technical development, I can say that we will have to prepare the plans for the Hungarian Army's complex technical development by the summer of 1992, and the government will request the National Assembly to cover the expenses on the purchase of new technology. We would like to count on these funds beginning with 1994 or 1995.

[Zsoldos] The document on the basic defense principles stipulates that the size, composition, and technical equipment of the Hungarian Army should be adequate to the requirements of the defensive military activity. Why is all this not adequate today?

[Deak] A structure deriving from the previous Soviet doctrine continues to characterize our Army. According to the role given to the Hungarian Army by the Warsaw Pact, our troops would have also been used for offensive purposes beyond our borders. Thank heavens, this did not happen. Therefore, almost half of the Hungarian armed forces were made up of service, medical, and technical units. We will also need these units in the future, but on a smaller scale. For example, let us take the structure of the Air Force of the former Hungarian People's Army: We had a domestic air defense system and an air force deployed alongside the combat troops. Each unit had its own command structure. In the future, we will need a uniform air force with one command structure. Ground forces deployed in various parts of our country also have a uniform command. We are considering a separate military defense structure for Budapest. According to the plans, we will create local area defense troops, mostly made up of reserves residing in these areas. We would also have troops scattered all over the country that could be deployed immediately, and this would enable us to react to any conflict situation within hours; these units would be made up of brigades that are currently at an adequate level of combat readiness. In addition, our army would be led by a smaller and more operative leadership both in peacetime and in a possible war. We should initiate immediate changes because we can no longer delay the beginning of our army's reorganization.

[Zsoldos] The development of our air force is a major task in the reform of our armed forces. How can you describe the current state of our domestic air defense?

[Deak] Indeed, the situation of our air defense is one of the most urgent and most alarming issues. Changing our arsenal of combat aircraft has become a particularly timely task, but we also urgently need to modernize our air surveillance technology and other technology. Our financial possibilities are limiting the Army's development, but it is no accident that the modernization of our air force has been given priority in the aforementioned basic defense principles.

[Zsoldos] As a Warsaw Pact member state, most of Hungary's troops were deployed in the western part of our country, because we were expecting an attack from this direction. How will our army's territorial distribution change in the future?

[Deak] Our army's territorial distribution, particularly that of our combat troops is indeed distorted. We still have four or five combat brigades deployed in Western Dunantul, although it is clear that the Austrian threat based on the former ideology no longer exists. However, in our current economic conditions, we must thoroughly consider any regrouping of troops, even those that were previously regarded as correct ones. In my evaluation, such regrouping of troops would cost us as much as 200 or 300 million forints per brigade. For example, one of our best mechanized brigades, the Sabaria, is deployed in Szombathely under very good conditions. Its combat readiness is good, and it can be transferred to another area in a short time. However, should we disturb the activity of such a good brigade? We must also remember the fact that, through their families and relatives, the regular staff are closely connected to their current location. Previous experience shows that some of these people find their family ties stronger, and not everyone follows his transferred unit to its new location. I think that we cannot and should not carry out all the regrouping demanded by the new basic defense principles for the coming one or two years. This could be the task of the coming one or two decades.

[Zsoldos] Does that mean that no regrouping of forces has taken place?

[Deak] Several regroupings have taken place, like the Istvan Bocskai mechanized infantry brigade, which was transferred to Debrecen, because the living conditions have become obsolete in Mezotur, and Debrecen is the capital city of a region that definitely deserves the deployment of such a unit.

[Zsoldos] According to the plans, the so-called framework units and area defense forces have to be built on various proportions of reserved forces. To what extent will the role of the reserves change in the future?

[Deak] Defense is a national affair, the affair of every person liable to military service, including the reserves. We will probably need very few, but thoroughly trained reserves for our immediate deployment troops. Reserves will make up about half of the framework units and almost the entire staff of area defense troops. Only the most urgent cases will require retraining, like in the use of new weapons. We would only call up the reserves for sensible things and for the

smallest time possible; naturally, we will need the reserves in setting up the area defense units and in carrying out technological developments.

[Zsoldos] There have been conflicts on some issues recently between the Headquarters and the General Staff of the Hungarian Army. What is your opinion about these conflicts?

[Deak] We must not develop this debate. At present, a law stipulates the presence and function of the General Staff as a decisive body within the Headquarters of the Hungarian Army. We accept this and work accordingly. The relations between the Defense Ministry and the Headquarters (including the General Staff] have improved lately. I stress once again: We do not want to revive the previous conflicts, and we would like to work together.

Daily Notes Vatra Condemnation of Hungarians

AU0909133291 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Sep 91 p 2

[MTI report: "Vatra Attack"]

[Text] The Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR]—and thereby the Hungarian community in Romania—is fighting against Romania's borders and its Army, against the Romanian people and its culture and schools—this is what a statement issued by the Vatra Romaneasca stresses.

According to the Vatra Romaneasca statement, the UDMR is attacking one of Romania's most significant organizations because the Vatra has exposed the Hungarian association. According to Vatra's indictment, Hungarians in Romania are trying to start a civil war—in accordance with a foreign scenario—to obtain autonomy in the counties of Harghita and Kovasna. They are trying to discredit the Vatra Romaneasca, particularly in Hungary. They are distributing forged documents, and they are trying to make these look authentic by using a stamp stolen from the Vatra's headquarters. According to the Vatra, a law regulating the functioning of the Romanian Intelligence Service should be drafted immediately. The government should be firm in its stance against irredentist and revisionist manifestations—this is what the statement demands. The statement ends with the words: "Wake up, Romania!"

FIDESZ Report on Energy, Environment Viewed

AU0909132391 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 7 Sep 91 p 4

[MTI report: "The FIDESZ Viewpoint: No Nuclear Power Stations!—Government Sacrifices Environmental Protection"]

[Text] Over the past 12 months, the Antall government has failed to deal with environmental and nature protection. The government has hardly done anything to implement the "beautiful principles" contained in the Hungarian Democratic Forum's program or in the National Renewal program. That is why the Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ] will use all available political lobbying methods in the future to force the government to conduct a more responsible environmental protection policy—this is what a FIDESZ report presented to the press at the party's headquarters on 6 September stated. Zoltan Illes, the leader of the FIDESZ expert committee (and former deputy state secretary at the Ministry of the Environment), stated: During the initial phases of the change of regime, people had hopes that environmental and nature protection would be granted their rightful place in the government's activities. Today, we can clearly see that the government is sacrificing environmental protection at the altar of fictitious economic interests. This is primarily due to the fact that the government believes that an "exaggerated" emphasis on environmental protection would frighten away western capital. The FIDESZ believes that such ideas impede the structural modernization of Hungary's industry, and they deprive the country of an influx of technologies that would be truly modern, environmentally friendly, and rational technologies that would produce competitive goods. There is a danger of Hungary becoming a "depository" for outdated and polluting western technologies. FIDESZ experts find it particularly unfortunate that the ministry in charge of protecting the environment is struggling with functional problems; in its present structure, it cannot fulfill its tasks. The problems mainly stem from the mistaken decision to "marry" environmental and nature protection with construction and area development issues. Indeed, the interests of the latter often clash with environmental protection principles, and they draw on the resources of environmental protection. The FIDESZ was astounded to hear about the government's thoughts on developing nuclear power stations. The FIDESZ's resolute point of view is: No to nuclear power stations! The party's experts press for rational energy, Hungary's development of energy-saving technologies, the development of power stations operating on gas and steam, and the mining of Hungarian lignite and coal resources.

Government Disappointed at EC Membership Decision

LD0809022791 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 7—The Polish Government was disappointed to learn that the Council of Foreign Ministers of the European Communities (EC) at its meeting in Brussels last Friday failed to reach agreement on extending the communities' negotiating mandate in talks on the association of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary with the EC, Polish Government spokesman Andrzej Zarebski announced Saturday.

Zarebski explained that Poland insists on the access of Polish goods and services to the EC markets, on financial cooperation and the creation of possibilities to employ Polish citizens in the EC countries.

The dissapointment is all the bigger as the EC states declared recently that the negotiations would be accelerated to speed up their conclusion, Zarebski declared. He said Poland expects declarations of good to be concordant with executive decisions on economic issues. The extension of the above-mentioned mandate is indispensable to carry on negotiations, he said.

In the present state of affairs the continuation of negotiations on the same principles as so far is doubtful, the Polish Government spokesman warned.

Olechowski Denies Talks With EC Canceled

LD0909202191 Warsaw PAP in English 1831 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9—There could be no cancellation of Poland's talks with EC since no date was fixed for a new round of negotiations, vice-minister of foreign economic relations Andrzej Olechowski said Monday commenting on REUTERS reports alleging that Poland resolved to cancel the talks with the EC planned for September 19-20.

"We were convinced that in keeping with the declarations of the EC Council and member-states, the EC Ministerial Council would adopt decisions on September 6 allowing to hold a new round of negotiations. However, the Council failed to reach agreement and postponed its final decision until September 30. In this situation, with the EC negotiation rules remaining unchanged, it is impossible to conduct another round of talks since they would merely mean a repetition of stands presented earlier," Olechowski explained.

Jaroslaw Mulewicz of the Polish Foreign Ministry's Department of International Economic Relations added that the dialogue with the European Communities will be continued at the level of experts.

Bielecki Previews U.S. Visit, Expectations

LD0909143791 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Correspondent's report on Prime Minister Jan Bielecki's forthcoming visit to the United States, incorporating recorded portions of a news conference by Bielecki with unidentified reporters; place and date not given]

[Text] Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki is beginning his three-day working visit in the United States. He will be received by President George Bush and will have political and economic talks with other personalities in American economic life. On his way back, Prime Minister Bielecki will make a brief visit to Paris, where he will take part in the conference of the European Democratic Union.

Before his departure, the prime minister answered journalists' questions:

[Bielecki] I think that the fundamental aim is Polish security. Of course, our security is influenced by the condition of our economy, which is why there is a strong economic element to the visit. If the visit has been slightly shortened, it is not because of my flu, but because events in Poland have gathered great momentum. This is why we are concentrating on Washington [word indistinct] today in New York. The meetings will serve to set up a pioneering Polish position on systemic reconstruction.

[Reporter] Will you also touch upon the issue of special powers for the government during your visit?

[Bielecki] Only if there are such questions. We have a number of meetings with journalists, and obviously I would like to present them with my version, or I might just as well ask the Americans if their system is an anti-democratic one. [Words indistinct] there is a strong presidential authority.

[Reporter] Which of the economic issues do you think are the most urgent?

[Bielecki] Immediate issues are the most urgent ones, although I would not like us not to see the prospects of the necessity for permanent change in our economy. This is the issue of fitting Poland in this package of humanitarian aid. There are different names for the Soviet Union, and this is being coordinated within the framework of the G-7 by Mr. John Major. [sentence as heard] On the other hand, we know that there are different opinions on this subject, and I would like to present the program of our participation in a specific and detailed manner...

[Reporter, interrupting] Our goods for Western money, is that right?

[Bielecki] Yes, with itemized articles, prices, terms of delivery, as well as the so-called form of delivery [words indistinct]

[Reporter] There are rumors from the Sejm that some political groups demand guarantees as far as those special powers are concerned. The issue is that the Sejm agrees, provided that you will identify the purposes you will use those special powers for.

[Bielecki] We will present a number of such packages; I hope we will do it tomorrow already, the day after tomorrow at the latest. Those packages have a working name I invented, as I do not know how they will be presented by my colleagues—Deputy Prime Minister Balcerowicz and Minister Zabinski—and they concern the strengthening of the state supervision over enterprises, more effective counteraction of various scandals, certain changes in the construction industry, and especially the implementation of the stronger part of the state, for example, in agriculture. We will see how Parliament will react to this.

Skubiszewski, Ukraine's Zlenko Assess Talks

LD0809181891 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Polish-Ukrainian talks have ended at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [in Warsaw]. They were chaired by Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko. Here is a report by Krystyna Koziol:

[Koziol] The talks were to have ended yesterday, but it transpired that there was a need to continue them today. Apart from the documents that were to have been signed, that is, the Declaration on Consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Poland and the Ukraine, there was a consular convention—it was still being worked on overnight.

Today, a joint communique was also signed that states that the Polish Republic and the Ukraine have decided to establish diplomatic relations in the near future. The second point of this joint communique is that, until diplomatic relations are established, the two states have decided to immediately and mutually send their special government emissaries to the respective capitals.

The consular convention constitutes the basis for the functioning of the consular offices in the two states. Hungary signed such a convention on 31 May, and we are, therefore, the second state in the world to do this.

Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Skubiszewski] We have great hopes for cooperation with the Ukraine. This will be our joint large contribution to European affairs, even when we are concerned with bilateral matters.

[Unidentified correspondent] Does the formula of special government emissaries signify that there are some formal obstacles to the sending of ambassadors to Kiev and Warsaw?

[Skubiszewski] No. There are no formal obstacles. But the Ukrainian delegation itself stressed that there is still a certain transition period. At the moment that is the organization of an independent state and the clarification of various matters. When the appropriate moment comes, there will be ambassadors too—soon, I hope.

[Koziol] A question for the minister of foreign affairs of the Ukraine, Anatoliy Zlenko: Mr. Minister, are you pleased with the course of this visit? Have you achieved the results that you sought in coming here?

[Zlenko in Ukrainian with superimposed Polish translation] I will say, sincerely and openly, that our delegation is pleased with the course of the visit. We have held many concerete talks at a fast pace, but they have ended with the result of the agreements just signed. [end recording]

Further Strikes Announced; Mine Sit-In Ends

LD0909220791 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9—Representatives of the striking committees from the Star lorry manufacturer of Starachowice, central Poland, told Monday the leader of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) that the situation of their enterprise is "dramatic" and blamed the government for "delaying the promised aid."

The committee told Alfred Miodowicz that the Star workers expect the government to grant their enterprise large credits to start production. They also demand the implementation of a credit in hard currency due to amount to 1.1 million pounds sterling, as agreed upon by the supervisory board of the Star S.A. Company.

The OPZZ leader promised to talk to Deputy Prime Minsiter Leszek Balcerowicz, who is also the finance minister, about the postulates of the Starachowice workers who had been on strike for many weeks now.

Meanwhile, miners of the Murcki colliery in Katowice, southern Poland, called off their sit-in strike that started Monday over pay rise and annullment of licences of private firms operating in the mine.

The railwaymen's national protest committee is going to declare a strike readiness at the state-run railways (PKP) if the authorities fail to meet its demand to preserve the status of railwaymen pensioners by September 17. The committee also blames the government for train fare rise and smaller number of railway connections.

Also the teachers' union decided to declare strike readiness on September 16 in protest against the situation in the national education system. Cuts in the education budget (by 1.5 trillion zlotys) are the main cause of tension here, as they will affect both the teachers' pays and the process of teaching in general.

State To Compensate Unions For Lost Assets

AU0909122991 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 5 Sep 91 p 1

['k' report: "Twenty Billion For Martial Law"]

[Text] The state will have to pay trade unions about 20 billion zlotys [Z] as compensation for the assets taken from them during martial law, said Michal Boni, minister of labor and social policy, at the Council of Ministers meeting Monday.

That is the sum being claimed by the "Solidarity" National Commission and regional and factory commissions, and by Private Farmers "Solidarity." It is backed by documentary evidence.

But there are also other claims for losses that are difficult to prove. This applies mainly to movable assets like office equipment and automobiles. The fate of these assets is unknown. There is no evidence that the OPZZ [All-Polish Trade Union Accord] acquired them. The Ministry of Labor has calculated that if documentary evidence of the OPZZ's acquisition of these assets is found, the state budget will only be liable to pay Z1.7 billion, otherwise it may be liable for as much as Z77 billion.

However, the condition of the state coffers does not allow a rapid settlement of these debts. On the other hand, "Solidarity's" coffers are also empty. Therefore, talks are under way with the "Solidarity" leadership to spread the payment of the compensation out in time, so that a little can be paid now and the rest later.

Over One Million Private Firms Registered

AU1009132191 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 7-8 Sep 91 p 3

['saj' report: "Privatization Is Spreading"]

[Text] In June, there were almost 1.5 million private enterprises registered in Poland, over 12 percent more than at the end of 1990, says a report by the Central Planning Office [CUP].

Almost 20 percent of industrial enterprises were private, 43 percent of building enterprises were private, and over 16 percent of transport enterprises were private.

The CUP report says that a further expansion of the private sector will depend largely on promotional activity, i.e. access to cheap credits, credit guarantees, tax concessions during the initial phase of business operations, and the possibilities of cooperation with other firms. Unless these conditions are fulfilled, there will be no increase in the number of private firms in the immediate future.

Between January and June, private firms paid about four billion zlotys into the state budget in the form of income and sales tax, 66 percent of the total amount envisaged in 1991; therefore, their activity has not been of great benefit to the state budget.

More jobs and cheaper goods and services are some of the benefits of increased privatization, says CUP.

The number of joint ventures is also increasing, but research by the Supreme Chamber of Control indicates that Polish enterprises frequently suffer as a result of cooperation with foreign firms. Already during the initial stage of establishing a joint venture, delays occur with the arrival of foreign capital, and sometimes this capital is undervalued. The Polish side's assets are frequently assessed according to old criteria, and not according to their real market value.

The private sector was the only sector to develop during the second quarter. This is particularly evident in the construction sphere, but can also be seen in the industry and transport spheres.

Private firms have a greater involvement in foreign trade nowadays. This year they have been responsible for over 42 of Poland's imports, and almost 15 percent of Poland's exports.

The expansion of small and medium-scale production in Poland is supported by various foreign funds. For instance, the Polish-American Enterprise Fund intends to invest $66 million in the formation of private firms in Poland. Some 360 small and medium- sized firms have received a total of $5.7 million in credits from the Fund this year already. Most of the credits were granted to firms manufacturing furniture, food, and medical equipment, and to building firms.

Credits from this Fund carry an annual interest of 12 percent.

Commission Registers 28 Election Committees

AU0809153591 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Sep 91 pp 1, 2

['Aga'-signed report: "Pre-election Screening"]

[Text] By 2 September, the State Election Commission had issued 28 permits enabling election committees to register district lists nationwide. Each committee must register lists in at least five districts or gather 50,000 signatures. Election committees formed by ethnic minority organizations are only required to register lists in two districts or gather 20,000 signatures.

The election committees that have been registered include those of the Democratic Union, the Democratic Party, Party "X," the Liberal-Democratic Congress, the Union for Real Politics, the Democratic Left Alliance, the Confederation for an Independent Poland, the Polish Beer Lovers' Party, the Polish "Green" Ecological Party Coalition, Labor "Solidarity," and "Solidarity."

According to Preliminary State Election Commission figures, there will be 7,328 Sejm election candidates, and 607 Senate election candidates. This means that there will be almost 16 persons contesting every Sejm seat, and six persons contesting every Senate seat.

District election commissions have registered 971 lists of candidates. The largest number of lists (37) was registered in the Warsaw District. The largest number of Senate candidates (27) was also registered in Warsaw Voivodship.

All the election committees that have registered district lists or have announced candidates for the Senate in more than one election district will be able to present their program on national or regional radio.

For the first time in the history of Polish Television, those who want to will have access to air time in return for payment. The charge for one minute on a normal day will be between 20 and 90 million zlotys, and between 30 and 135 million zlotys on Sundays and holidays. Polish Radio will provide all election committees that have announced lists of Sejm candidates in more than one district free air time on Channels I, III, and IV.

Fifty days before the elections, there will be 14 15-minute election blocks on Channel III, 17 10-minute blocks on Channel IV, and three live election editions of "The Question Today—The Answer Today."

"The Peasant Accord, which consists of the 'Solidarity' Polish Peasant Party, 'Rural Solidarity,' and the 'Mikolajczyk' Polish Peasant Party, has registered 33 district lists containing 285 Sejm candidates," said Andrzej Lusz czewski, head of the Peasant Accord National Election Committee. The coalition's leaders are Jozef Slisz, Gabriel Janowski, and Henryk Bak.

The Peasant Accord came second, after the Democratic Union, in a poll on voters preferences conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research and based on a sample of 1,000 adult Poles.

The Liberal-Democratic Congress has gathered 150,000 signatures nationwide and registered itself independently in 12 election districts, in which it obtained the support of at least 5,000 persons. It found its greatest number of supporters in Katowice, where it obtained about 9,000 signatures, and in Gdansk, Warsaw, and Bydgosz cz, where it obtained about 7,000 signatures.

The Liberal-Democratic Congress, like the other parties starting out in the elections, does not have a clearly-defined electorate. Speaking at a Liberal Journalists Club meeting, Donald Tusk, the chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Congress Main Board, said that people tend to view the congress as the governing party, rather than a party of the middle class. The party's popularity depends, to a large extent, on the popularity of the politicians representing it. That is why the success that the Liberal-Democratic Congress has in the elections will, to some extent, be a measure of Prime Minister Bielecki's popularity.

The Liberal-Democratic Congress is in favor of strengthening executive authority and a dualist form of a parliamentary system that would strengthen the position of the president and give the government a more independent role. The country still has important changes ahead of it, changes that might even be more difficult than those that have occurred thus far, because they will affect economic and property structures, and according to the liberals, there will be no progress without effective executive authority.

Survey of Parties Shows Democratic Union in Lead

AU0909123391 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Sep 91 p 2

['R.W.' report: "More on Election Preferences"]

[Text] In yesterday's RZECZPOSPOLITA, we presented part of the results of a survey by the Public Opinion Research Center commissioned by RZECZPOSPOLITA. Below we present, in tabular form, answers to the question: Which party or organization will you vote for?

Party or Organization	Percentage of Respondents in Support
Democratic Union (Tadeusz Mazowiecki)	19.9
People's Accord (a) (G. Janowski)	12.7
Liberal-Democratic Congress (J.K. Bielecki)	11.6
Party X (S. Tyminski)	8.3
Solidarity (M. Krzaklewski)	7.8
"Center" Citizens Coalition (b) (J. Kaczynski)	4
Polish Beer Lovers Party (J. Rewinski)	3.6
Solidarity of Labor (R. Bugaj)	3.1
Confederation of Independent Poland (L. Moczulski)	2.8
Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland (A. Kwasniewski)	2.4
Polish People's Party-Programmatic Alliance (W. Pawlak) (c)	1.9
Catholic Election Campaign (d) (W. Chrzanowski)	1.7
Democratic-Social Movement (Z. Bujak)	1.6
Polish Green Party (J. Bryczkowski)	1.2
Christian-Democratic Labor Party (W. Sila-Nowicki)	1.2
All-Polish Trade Union Accord (A. Miodowicz)	1.2
Citizens Committees (Z. Najder)	1
Polish Socialist Party (J.J. Lipski)	0.5

Party or Organization	Percentage of Respondents in Support
Democratic Party (A. Mackiewicz)	0.3
Polish National Community-National Party (B. Tejkowski)	0.2
Other parties	1.2

(a) The People's Accord consists of: The "Solidarity" Peasant Party and the "Solidarity" Independent and Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers.
(b) The "Center" Citizens Coalition consists of: The Center Accord, "Patrimony" Citizens Forum, and some of the Citizens Committees.
(c) The Polish People's Party-Programmatic Alliance consists of the Polish Peasant Party and agricultural circles.
(d) The Catholic Election Campaign consists of: The Christian-National Union and Christian Citizens Movement.

One can see that the Democratic Union, Peasant Accord, and Liberal-Democratic Congress are the only groups to have received the support of at least 10 percent of the future electorate. Party X received the support of 8.3 percent of the respondents, while the support for "Solidarity" was somewhat lower.

Less than 1 percent of respondents said they would vote for the Polish-National Community-National Party, Democratic Party, and Polish Socialist Party. Twelve parties need not expect any more than 3 percent of the votes, including such politically energetic ones as the Confederation for Independent Poland, Social Democratic Party of the Republic of Poland, and Democratic-Social Movement.

Center Citizens Accord Prepares Election Lists

AU1009075291 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Sep 91 p 2

[Tomasz Roguski report: "Various Center Accord Coalitions"]

[Text] "The Center Accord backs the proposal to grant the government special powers," said Marian Przybylowicz, the party deputy chairman, on 4 September. "Without them, the country may find itself in a tragic state of chaos," he said. He added that the proposed period during which the government will have these powers—three months from the time of the first session of the new Sejm—is "rather too long."

In response to a question from journalists, Jacek Maziarski, chairman of the Center Accord Main Administration, said that the Center Accord had no fundamental objections to finding itself in government together with the Democratic Union. However, he added that, in creating a "breakthrough government," the Center Accord would be closer to other forces. "The composition of the future government will depend on the arrangement of forces in Parliament," he said, and noted that the Center Accord only rejects the idea of alliances with post-communist forces.

The Center Citizens Accord is fielding 366 Sejm candidates and 72 Senate candidates. More than 120,000 signatures backing Sejm candidates and 65,000 backing Senate candidates have been gathered.

The Center Citizens Accord, which is made up of the Center Accord, the citizens committees, "Patrimony" and the Peasants Forum, is "in a certain sense"—as Jacek Maziarski put it—in a coalition with "Solidarity" and "Rural Solidarity." In many districts, these organizations cooperated in gathering signatures. In the voivodships of Krakow, Nowy Sacz, Tarnow, and Radom, where the union is not fielding any candidates, it has given its support to Center Citizens Accord candidates. In Kielce, Szczecin, and Lublin, bloc election lists have been formed. Joint Senate lists have been put forward in Warsaw, Krakow, Nowy Sacz, and Radom. The Center Citizens Accord has cooperated with "Rural Solidarity" to a lesser extent—joint lists have been put forward in Lodz, Wloclawek, and Torun. Jacek Maziarski said that these lists were the result of local activists's efforts.

The Center Citizens Accord national list is still to be drawn up. It is "almost certain" that it will include Jaroslaw Kaczynski, Jan Olszewski, Adam Glapinski, Przemyslaw Hniedziewicz, Marcin Przybylowicz, Roman Bartoszcze, Lech Kaczynski, Marek Dziubek, Andrzej Urbanski, and Jacek Maziarski.

Jacek Maziarski said that the Center Citizens Accord main election slogan will be the defense of the Polish state's interests. The coalition will call for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Poland, linking Poland to Western structures, strengthening executive authority, and restoring the authority of the law.

The state must become more active. According to Jacek Maziarski, the government should seek to stimulate the economy and not pursue a policy centered on stability and equilibrium. The accord is in favor of protecting the interests of Polish agriculture. "At least we are not pretending that we know how to solve this problem," said Jacek Maziarski, adding that his party will not accept a situation in which Polish farmers are unable to sell their produce while shops are full of imported foodstuffs.

The Accord is in favor of altering the policy on privatization and will also seek to end wage restrictions, although it is not in favor of the immediate abolition of the tax on supernumerary wage increases. According to Jacek Maziarski, unemployment benefits are being distributed too freely.

Andrzej Urbanski, the Center Accord organizational secretary, said that his party will only pursue a positive campaign, although the Center Accord had recently been the target of "vicious and unprecedented attacks" in the post-communist press, singling out NIE, KURIER POLSKI, and TRYBUNA. He said that he knew that more campaigns of a similar kind were being prepared against the Center Accord, the Liberal-Democratic Congress, and the Democratic Union. He said that the Center Accord is prepared to renounce such methods during the election campaign, although that does not mean that it has promised to abandon the struggle against the criminals who fought "Solidarity" and the opposition.

Iliescu Discusses Views on Market Economy

AU0909105691 Bucharest REALITATEA ROMANEASCA in Romanian 31 Aug 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with President Ion Iliescu by Serban Cionoff; place and date not given: "Romania's Prospects Are Connected With Our Ability To Overcome Current Difficulties"]

[Text] [Cionoff] I would like to thank you for your kindness in accepting this interview, and I would like to ask you: Would you please tell us most frankly, which was the article published in REALITATEA ROMANEASCA that you did not like at all?

[Iliescu] I cannot name a certain article in your newspaper that I "did not like at all." Although I cannot follow every single issue of your newspaper and cannot read everything that is being published, I still appreciate the paper's balanced style, even on the most critical issues published in your newspaper. However, I do not understand how a newspaper like yours can fail to inform readers about important political events, documents, and positions adopted by state institutions, as was the case with the promulgation of the privatization law (even publishing the text of the law, I think, should have been a must for a trade union newspaper) or the positions adopted in connection with the state coup in USSR (it is unnatural that you publish positions taken by other countries but no information about positions of the representatives of the Romanian state). I believe that this is a lapse for a newspaper whose primary duty, in any event, should be to inform its readers objectively and thoroughly.

[Cionoff] What is your opinion about trade unions and the state of social convulsions that our country is currently facing?

[Iliescu] I have never been indifferent to, and I continue to be interested in, the trade union movement. I have followed with interest its evolution and, as much as I could, I maintained contacts both with trade union centers at a national level and with trade union representatives at local level; every time I visit a county or economic unit, I generally meet with trade union leaders and try to find out their opinions, as well as their concerns and the problems they are confronted with. I think that trade unions must play an active and constructive role in defending employees' interests, mainly in the process of promoting economic reform and in assisting economic units to adapt to the rules of the market economy and to overcome difficulties that we are confronted with in this complex transition period.

[Cionoff] How do you view Romania's prospects in this current tense situation?

[Iliescu] Our current difficulties should not discourage us. We must think in terms of long-term prospects and cultivate hope for a better future. Romania's prospects are connected with our ability to overcome current difficulties, to normalize productive economic activity, and to emphasize the reserves of the Romanian economy, primarily the human potential and creative initiative, to build a modern, efficient, and competitive economy capable of joining the contemporary technological progress that sets the pace for the world economic development.

[Cionoff] When I said "trade unions," I was not only referring to leaders but also to the great mass of people that these leaders should represent. They, these people, had the decisive word in each vote cast on 20 May 1990. In view of local elections, a number of speculations arise in connection with the mistrust in certain political leaders and, presumably in the team that forms the leadership. Without wishing to influence the electorate's option, could you confess for whom you will vote during the next elections?

[Iliescu] As far as the future local elections are concerned, I believe that the basic element will be to judge the quality of each candidate separately. At this level, people know each other better. The draft law stipulates that local elections should be uninominal; that is, each constituency will elect one representative. This time, people will not opt for parties but for candidates. In this way, it is possible to elect the most suitable people—from the point of view of training and experience, and moral and civic qualities. This can only serve the interest of raising the level of local administrative activity.

[Cionoff] Mr President, a number of social convulsions after the 1989 December revolution sprang from the lack of real rules necessary to truly build a new democracy and a state of law. Recently you promulgated the trade union law, among other normative acts. Is this law in line with international norms?

[Iliescu] Taking into consideration the process of drafting this law, with the active participation of trade unions, I believe that the trade union law comprises qualities that place it at the level of international norms and international experience in this area.

[Cionoff] To talk about the market economy actually means to create a framework for the transition from a socialist economy to another type of economy and a society that is known throughout the world under the name of capitalism. The question is what kind of market economy do we opt for? Today, everybody is talking about reforms. However, it is clear that the market economy represents only the means. Then what is the goal of the current leadership team? I ask this because I believe that this concept has so far not been clearly defined.

[Iliescu] The entire current economy is a market economy, based on production of goods and goods-money relations, with the great development of economic-financial levers. The act of departing from a centralized, state-ruled economy in which the objective laws of the market were ignored and in which economic-financial levers and the self-control mechanisms of the market were replaced by the

action and the arbitration of administrative factors requires the adaptation of our economy to the specific rules of a modern market economy.

However, the market economy does not have only virtues. It has always generated and continues to generate inequalities and the polarization of wealth on one side and of poverty on the other, on both a small and a large scale. Today, there are rich countries, with a high economic and technological potential, living side by side with countries that are fighting poverty and underdevelopment. Therefore, it is correct that you should ask this question—what is our goal?

I believe that our aim should be not a simple return, as some suggest, to the economy that existed before the war, but to bring our economy up to the characteristics of contemporary economy, the economy of the end of the century; first of all, this means modernizing our technological means and optimizing economic structures, primarily industry, and reducing industrial branches that are great energy and raw material consumers while promoting highly effective branches that make great use of intellectual creativity; secondly, it means introducing flexible economic and financial mechanisms that are specific to a market economy and have a great self-control ability and that stimulate the spirit of enterprise and really effective management; to this end, we need a great process of preparing and re-training personnel at all economic levels; and finally, these economic and technological modernization programs should be completed with a long-term social protection program that should include actions to train a young labor force that has an increased ability to adapt to the dynamic changes in the economy and continue to perfect and retrain personnel while ensuring the protection of all those who are involved in the production process, as well as the elderly, children, handicapped, and others.

Thus, our objective should not be just any type of market economy, not a "wild capitalism," but the establishment of a modern, dynamic, and effective economy with extensive social consequences. These two sides complement one another—because one cannot ensure a program of social production without ensuring the necessary sources for economic activity; a modern and profitable economy can be achieved with people who show interest and are adequately trained.

[Cionoff] I would like to thank you again for your kindness, and I would like to ask you to choose a question that you can answer with a confession and a statement of belief.

[Iliescu] When I received the mandate as president of the National Salvation Front Council—as a temporary body of the new state power—I stated that we had assumed a great responsibility and personal risk, taking into account our difficult and complicated current situation, with prospects for deterioration especially in the field of economy. I repeated this statement during the electoral campaign when I affirmed that difficult times lie ahead of us, and they need the understanding and joint efforts of all citizens (the denigrating actions carried out by some people who claim that we made demagogic promises that we have not kept are totally aberrant and completely untrue). Life has confirmed how complex, complicated, and difficult is the road that we must travel. We are animated on this road only by our belief that we are serving a just cause and that, united, we will ultimately succeed in overcoming all these difficulties and leaving behind, for the future generations, an adequate starting foundation for a better future.

Winter Fuel Imports of $800 Million Planned

AU1009083891 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 0400 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] The Romanian Government plans for this winter, more precisely for the September-March period, to import 800 million U.S. dollar's worth of crude oil, gas, and coal because our domestic resources of energy and raw material have decreased by 16 to 20 percent.

This statement was made by Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of economy and finance, who, in an interview granted to our radio said that the financing sources should come from the total amount of export revenues.

He also mentioned that the delivery of the first part of the credit requested from the Group of 24 to support our economic balance is due in November-December.

In the same interview, Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu also mentioned that the financial blockage in our economy is caused by certain stocks of raw material and semi-finished products amounting to 1,500 billion lei; likewise, there is also a sum of 300 million U.S. dollars in closed accounts. There is no proper monetary flow, the banking system is outdated, and it is at variance with the laws of the reform. Recent strikes have been caused by a financial blockage and the blockage of hard currency resources; however, the relations between enterprises and this blockage falls under the banking system's responsibility and not the government's—said Mr. Dijmarescu. He also mentioned that immediate action is required to deblock payments in major economic branches, namely in the fields of raw material and semi-finished products.

AZI Views Commercial Exchanges With USSR

AU0909183491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1630 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 9/9/1991—The newspaper "AZI" shows that Romania's commercial exchanges with the USSR were one of the major points of the meeting between Trade and Tourism Minister Mr. Constantin Fota and economic agents with state and private capital in trade and tourism.

So far agreement was reached on exports of Romanian commodities worth roughly one billion dollars (most of the exchanges will be probably effected on a clearing basis in dollars) and imports from the USSR amounting to more than one billion dollars. However, export contracts were concluded for 382 million dollars and imports from the USSR amount to 813 million dollars.

Romania's list of exports to the Soviet Union includes highly finished products, electric drives, connectors, balling bears, equipment for the oil industry, ships, furred readymades and the major Soviet products to be imported by Romania are energy raw materials, rolled goods, metals, synthetic rubber.

Republican Party Leader Views Coming Elections

AU1009072491 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 3 Sep 91 p 4

[Interview with Ion Manzatu, president of the Republican Party of Romania, by Paul Dobrescu; place and date not given: "The Future Type of Governing Will Be a Coalition"]

[Text] [Dobrescu] Local elections are approaching. For political groups, they will be a serious test; the parties that so far have not reached the level of representation at the local level will face an even more evident marginalization. Those who have reached this level will be able to consolidate their position. However, these elections will emphasize many things. That is why we would like to carry out a series of interviews with leaders of various parties on this issue. Today, Mr. Ion Manzatu, president of the Republican Party, is answering our questions:

[Manzatu] How do we prepare for local elections? I could tell you that in September a number of groups will merge with us—I am thinking of parties with a social-liberal orientation. Such a party was established a few days ago. It has a number of deputies in the Romanian Parliament, and it is a group with great public appeal and has a real human and intellectual value.

Likewise, we are thinking of uniting with other parties of a center orientation that have supporters both in the rural and urban area. We also propose to increasingly strengthen ties with trade unions, because it is high time for concrete and vigorous actions that will have sure effects on the stability and the future of our country. It will be easy to change the name of our party after it merges with others and include in the new name the new political factions that are of social-liberal orientation. We wish to establish a political group that is very open toward the big international groups of the world: the liberal and Christian ones.

Our platform program is virtually concluded. Soon we will issue a public declaration on the state of the economy and on our intentions with which we are starting off for the elections. We will avoid using any calumnies, attacks against people, or denigrating actions.

[Dobrescu] Could you tell us your personal evaluation of the current Romanian political arena?

[Manzatu] Under the current circumstances, it is sure that the National Salvation Front [FSN] has lost a lot of the electorate. The historical parties have registered an increased number of members but, certainly, we cannot take into consideration the artificially inflated figures issued lately that claim millions of supporters. The number of those who have become fed up with politics is constantly increasing. On this foundation, a new group might appear that, without a fuss, will make its mark and that will cause—as happened in Brazil in 1989—unexpected surprise. I am convinced that the electorate, once it has burned its fingers, will think 10 times before applying the stamp. Let us not forget that now the duration of the mandate is four years.

[Dobrescu] In which counties is the Republican Party better represented?

[Manzatu] So far we have been stronger in Cluj, Timis, and Iasi. Now the situation has changed, and our number is increasing noticeably in Braila, Buzau, Arges, and Piatra Neamt. Actually, what I have said is what I have perceived during the meetings with our branches in Piatra Neamt and Buzau, as well as during debates within the headquarters of other opposition parties.

[Dobrescu] Which party do you think will win the elections?

[Manzatu] None of them will win in an outstanding way. The future type of governing will be a coalition, which is a very good thing. At the moment, after the FSN and the historical parties, we believe that the PUNR [Party of National Union of Romanians] has a good many supporters, and the popularity of the PSM [Socialist Labor Party] has increased among workers. I do not know what the situation is with Romania Mare and the Traditional Social Democratic Party. As for the rest, there are groups of forces among which an intensive dialogue is being carried out. Certainly, if not in the period before the local elections then, after the elections, the Romanian political scene will look restructured. I say this in a positive sense, in the sense of a balance between forces that currently have a political conflict.

[Dobrescu] What do you think—will the pre-electoral period be accompanied by the same inflexibility as before?

[Manzatu] Certainly, today everybody is accusing the executive power, and indeed, it has made many mistakes.

I believe that it was indeed too great an ambition for an inexperienced team to assume alone—on the basis of external advice and with so much internal opposition against it—the task of solving serious problems that remained from the past and the new ones that appeared after 1989.

We believe even today that the inability of the opposition in the pre-electoral period favored the excessive development of the party that won the elections. Thus, a certain balance was damaged through serious errors—how good it would have been if the balance had been maintained! At this moment, we have only one solution. Today, not only the political aspect is at stake but our very survival, which must be ensured by rebuilding the extremely damaged state of affairs, and mainly through the reestablishment of all human values, without fear, without apprehension, without the obsession of revenge, and without the wish to destroy the other side. If we do not find our balance, we will not be able to clearly appreciate the direction the "political wind" is blowing and in what direction it should blow to be favorable to the Romanian ship and to assist its progress.

Nastase Leaves for Moscow CSCE Meeting

AU0909183291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1632 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 9/9/1991—On Monday, September 9, Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase left for Moscow to attend the proceedings of the third CSCE meeting on the human dimension, to be held over September 10-October 4.

Before departure, Mr. Nastase told the press that the CSCE meeting in Moscow was a natural continuation of cooperation in the human dimension as set under the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter and other CSCE documents and that Romania had prepared a package of proposals.

The Romanian delegation, he said, will approach other problems submitted for debate as well, such as the sovereignty and self-reliance of the personality, intellectual freedom in a broad sense, safeguarding of the rights and interests of vulnerable groups (children, youth, invalids, old people), emigration within a united Europe. On the basis of the CSCE meeting in Geneva aspects may be approached related to national minorities and women's affairs. Adrian Nastase also referred to his general policy address at the meeting and to his interviews with European foreign ministers (from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Estonia and Georgia).

Federal

Markovic on Forthcoming Government Reshuffle

LD0909203891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic today decided to open up a process of reshuffling the Federal Executive Council in cooperation with the SFRY Assembly and all republics. In his explanation to journalists, Markovic said he had initiated the reshuffle in accordance with developments in Yugoslavia, changes that have taken place and real relations, and also in accordance with the beginning of the process of peace negotiations, so that the federal government should get a real mandate enabling it to participate in negotiations on an equal basis.

More details on the FEC [Federal Executive Council] reshuffle will be available in the next few days, and which changes will take place will be made clear during talks. All options are open, and not only republican talks but also all departments. It is necessary to reach an agreement with all real factors in the country on how to make the implementation of the reshuffle possible, Markovic explained, and added that "we do not have anyone in particular on the agenda." Thus he replied to a question on which ministries will be involved, and whether it will also refer to the national defense sector.

The FEC will have talks with all republics on the government reshuffle, and if necessary, with all factors in the country that can decide about that, Markovic stressed. We need such a federal government able to deal with relations that exist in the country now, and—since the FEC was accepted as a partner in all talks with the EC—that will have adequate attributes to represent Yugoslavia before Europe.

At an FEC session today a decision was adopted to form an investigating commission, composed of representatives of several federal departments, which will investigate all cases of cease-fire violations in Croatia and inform the federal government on its findings, which will then inform the public.

The nucleus of the commission will be FEC Vice President Aleksandar Mitrovic, Federal Secretary for Justice and Administration Vlado Kambovski, Federal Secretary for Development Bozo Marendic, and member of the federal government Sabrija Poljskic. If necessary other departments will be included in the commission.

The federal government at its session today endorsed Markovic's statement in The Hague, a declaration that was adopted before the beginning of the peace conference, and the appointment of an arbitration commission. They adopted a program of work and composition of the FEC teams for the peace negotiations, and a proposal was put forward to include economic issues and participation of Yugoslavia in European economic integrations. To this end and on other important issues that will be examined at the peace conference, the government will set up adequate teams.

The government today again urged a cease-fire and again proposed that a joint session of the Yugoslav State Presidency and the FEC be held.

Recalling that Lord Carrington has convened the first session of the peace conference for Thursday, at which federal and republican secretaries for foreign affairs will participate, the federal prime minister told journalists after the session had ended that an agreement was reached by the FEC to take note of the essential issues. Among them the most important was the end of hostilities and a cease-fire, which is a prerequisite for a peaceful settlement of the crisis. Three principles that have been agreed upon will be the starting points: No changes in borders can be achieved by force, the protection of rights regardless of the part of Yugoslavia, and taking into consideration all legitimate interests.

The system should function during negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia—including the unblocking of all internal barriers and the reestablishment of financial operations within the country and abroad.

Replying to a question, Markovic explained that in The Hague he spoke in favor of our place within an integrated Europe without frontiers, and bearing that in mind, as he said, it is incompatible that we should fight over our borders.

Party Representatives Meet U.S. Ambassador

LD0909173791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Pristina, 9 September (TANJUG)—Warren Zimmerman, the United States ambassador in Yugoslavia, and colleagues, had talks today in Pristina behind closed doors with representatives of political parties in Kosovo and Metohija. First of all, he had talks this morning with representatives of parties which bring together Albanians, and later with Serbs and Montenegrins.

It was intimated that after these talks the United States ambassador, together with Zivorad Igic, a member of the executive committee of the main committee of the Socialist Party of Serbia, would also have a meeting with journalists. However, Zimmerman, it has been learned unofficially, refused to have talks with the journalists, "because of bad experience with the press."

In a statement which he made after his talks with the United States ambassador to Yugoslavia, Zivorad Igic stressed that the talks, which lasted more than two hours, were very open and wide- ranging. There was discussion, according to Igic, of numerous questions of current policy and the security situation in Kosovo and Metohija, and on many questions there was a common view and stances.

Mr. Zimmerman was particularly interested in how the administrative bodies at a time when the Assembly of

Kosovo and Metohija and its executive council are not functioning. He was also interested, Igic said, in the establishment of a dialogue with the Albanians. We expressed our well-known standpoints that no one in Serbia is blocking a dialogue with anyone else, but the condition is that these dialogues should be about those issues which interest all the citizens of Serbia and the state of Serbia. In other words, talks should not be burdended by any kind of separatist plans and secessionist aspirations, he said.

Zivorad Igic expressed his conviction, which he said was also confirmed by Zimmerman, that the representatives of the United States Embassy went away from these talks with new experiences and facts, because they were open and conducted without any kind of restrictions.

Taking part in the talks with Ambassador Warren Zimmerman, besides national deputies Zivojin Mitrovic and Dusan Bulajic, were Miodrag Djuricic and Milos Simovic, provincial secretaries for education and finance as well as Dusan Celic, chairman of the Serbian Democratic Forum and Kosta Bulatovic, vice-chairman of the main committee of the Serbian Renaissance Movement.

Official Says West 'Partitioning' Country

LD0909150191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 9 (TANJUG)—The conference in The Hague and the peace efforts by the European Community (E.C.) will "prevent the action of partitioning Yugoslavia" in which "remnants of the Third Reich and the intelligence services of Belgium, Germany and the United States" are taking part, as Yugoslav State Presidency member from the Province of Kosovo Sejdo Bajramovic said.

In an interview to the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI, published today, Bajramovic said E.C. observers would soon be able to see for themselves the actual situation in the crisis regions. He added that the "creation of new borders in Yugoslavia was very likely."

"Should this happen, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina and even Macedonia will be a new, mini Yugoslavia. In this case, Serbs in Croatia will also have the right to decide about their borders. They are a nation, not a minority," Bajramovic said.

Bulgaria To Recognize Independence of 3 Republics

AU1009072191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1700 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Bulgaria is willing to recognize the independence of the Republic of Macedonia. However, this does not mean that Sofia will also recognize the Macedonian nation. This was stated in Geneva today by Viktor Vulkov, Bulgarian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who also announced that Bulgaria will officially recognize the independence of Slovenia and Croatia in the next few weeks.

EC-Croatia-Army Sign Truce; Serbs Do Not Sign

LD0909192291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] While the Gornji Rajic positions of the National Guard Corps and the Internal Affairs Ministry [MUP] were under attack from Serbian terrorists in Donji Rajic, talks were held and a truce agreement signed in Novska by representatives of the EC—Ambassdor Wijnaendts and General Kosters; the Republic of Croatia—Ivan Jarnjak, deputy minister of Internal Affairs; and the Army—General Andrija Raseta. Representatives of the Serbian people failed to sign the agreement.

Following the signing of the agreement, the representatives of the EC and the Republic of Croatia and Gen. Raseta were expected to leave by car for Okucani. The representatives of the Republic of Croatia guaranteed safety for all in the areas under control of the MUP and the National Guard Corps, but Gen. Raseta was not able to guarantee the safety of the representatives of the EC and the Republic of Croatia in the areas under the joint control of the occupying Army and the Serbian terrorists. According to HINA, Gen. Raseta just said: I cannot guarantee your safety on an inch of the motorway from here to Belgrade.

Four Albanian Soldiers, One Civilian Killed on Border

AU0909144091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] Another incident occurred on the Yugoslav-Albanian border this morning. Four members of the Albanian Army and one Albanian civilian were killed. Milivoje Mihajlovic has a report:

[Mihajlovic] Four Albanian soldiers and one civilian were killed at around 0700 while trying to illegally cross into Yugoslavia. The incident occurred at the Restelica watch tower near Dragas. A group of armed Albanian soldiers who were attempting to illegally cross the border were stopped by Yugoslav border guards and shooting followed. We have learned that none of the Yugoslav border guards was injured.

The body of an Albanian civilian was found not far away. He was also armed and is presumed to have been the guide.

The relevant bodies have carried out an investigation at the site of the incident. An official statement on this incident is expected from the Pristina corps of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Army Moving in Dalmatia, Croatian Islands

LD0909160691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Intensive movements of Army units, aircraft, and ships, mostly without previous announcement, are still being recorded in Dalmatia. This was said at today's news conference of the crisis headquarters for Northern and Middle Dalmatia.

Journalists were told that three trucks from Serbia carrying 120 guns, three mortar launchers, and 120 terrorists arrived in Otisic and Maovice in the municipality of Sinj. The task of the group is the urgent liquidation of all Croats; and according to some information, Simo Dubajic should have arrived with the group. Milan Martic's departure to Bosnia is in direct connection with the arrival of the group in Dalmatia, it was said at the news conference.

Journalists were also told that the Army is leaving the islands of Solta and Premuda. Army members are moving out equipment and weapons from an Army building on the island of Solta. They have already left the island of Premuda, while the barracks and roads on the island are mined.

Zagreb Suspends Rail Traffic With Sarajevo

LD0909144191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—At the railway junctions of Brcko (in Bosnia-Hercegovina) and Strizivojna-Vrpolje (in Croatia), according to information from the operational department of the Sarajevo railway transport enterprise, rail traffic has been completely interrupted. In practical terms this means that transport between the Croatian railway enterprise of Zagreb and the railway transport enterprise of Sarajevo has been suspended, today's statement of the Community of Yugoslav Railways stresses.

Traffic has been suspended because of the refusal of the Croatian railway enterprise of Zagreb to accept trains. Otherwise, the suspension of rail traffic hitherto was mainly caused by armed clashes, in other words, it was not influenced by the railways. [passage omitted]

As a result of the suspension of railway traffic, as many as 4,000 goods wagons were today waiting to be loaded or unloaded on the Yugoslav railways network.

Reduction in Country's Foreign Debt Reported

LD1009061991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1204 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 9 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's foreign debt at the end of July this year amounted to 15.926 billion dollars, or 1.865 billion dollars less than at the beginning of the year, the federal government's information secretariat has announced.

The reduction of the debt to the convertible currency area is a result above all of the rise in the dollar exchange rate, as well as of an excess of repaid over used credits.

The debt to the clearing account area was reduced as a result of advance payments to the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia's total claims from foreign debtors have been reduced to 2.84 billion dollars at the end of July—71 million dollars down from the figure at the end of March this year.

International

Army Clarifies Incident on Albanian Border

AU1009140191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The Information Service of the Third Army District today issued an official statement on yesterday's armed incident on the Yugoslav-Albanian border near Dragas, during which three Albanian border guards were killed.

The statement explains the incident more precisely and in more detail. The Third Army District also issued a statement on the referendum in Macedonia. Boris Djordjioski reports from Skopje:

[Djordjioski] According to the statement by the Command in Skopje, the incident took place yesterday at 0730, when a group of six armed Albanian border guards crossed some 350 meters into Yugoslav territory. Instead of stopping as ordered by the Yugoslav patrol of border guards, the Albanian soldiers opened fire.

Acting in accordance with the rules of the military service, the Yugoslav border guards returned fire. Three Albanian border guards were killed immediately, while two others, together with another wounded soldier, managed to return to the territory of Albania.

About 0930 on the same day, and in the same region, another Yugoslav patrol intercepted an Albanian citizen who was crossing the border illegally. He too did not obey the order to stop, and the Yugoslav border guards opened fire and wounded him. However, he managed to return to Albania.

No one among the Yugoslav border guards was injured in the incident in the Dragas region. [passage omitted]

Serbia Lodges Protest With German Television

LD1009052991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0432 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia's Ministry of Information has sent a strong protest to Germany's Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (ZDV) against its item the other day on alleged "brutal crimes committed by Serbian Chetniks against the Croatian population."

In his statement to Belgrade TV last night, Ratomir Vico, Serbia's minister of information, emphasized that the story newscast is without precedent in the public of Germany and Europe.

The journalist who wrote it, instead of being impartial and adducing all relevant facts about the crisis in Yugoslavia in line with all rules valid for Germany's television, revealed his "suffering from many prejudices against the Serbs" and his "not concealing, even from his viewers, that he does so deliberately in order to shape political opinion."

Markovic, U.S. Ambassador Discuss Crisis

LD1009141491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic today received U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Warren Zimmerman, at his request. The U.S. ambassador was interested in the latest developments in Yugoslavia. The FEC president gave Zimmerman a detailed briefing, stressing the efforts being invested by the FEC with a view to finding a peaceful and democratic way out of the crisis.

They also discussed The Hague conference on Yugoslavia and its work and possible results. Zimmerman, who is soon to go to Washington for consultations, told Prime Minister Markovic that he will inform the U.S. Administration about the positions the FEC president presented. He stressed that the United States supports the policy of the FEC aimed at securing the normal functioning of Yugoslavia in the transition period and at initiating essential talks on the future of Yugoslavia.

Soviet Diplomat Voices Thanks for Search Help

LD1009052691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0429 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 9 (TANJUG)—Vitaliy Kholdovskiy, the Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires, this evening voiced his "great gratitude to the authorities, journalists and citizens engaged in the search for two missing Soviet TV correspondents."

The two Soviet journalists disappeared eight days ago in the area of the town of Okucani, the Republic of Croatia, the battlefield of a fierce clash.

Kholdovski expressed his special thanks to Branko Kostic, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and the Federal Government for their help.

Slovenia

Army Helicopter Flying In Money for Troops

LD1009110391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Ljubljana, September 10 (TANJUG)—Military circles have only partially confirmed rumours which have been going on in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia in the past few days—that the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) is using helicopters to bring 'enormous quantities of freshly printed money' to its units in the republic.

An official statement issued by the Ljubljana Corps had said that, due to traffic holdups on roads and the railways, the Army was bringing money to its members by helicopters, but that all JNA money transfers in parts of Slovenia were being carried out through the Social Audit Service (SDK) in Zagreb.

An article on the front page of the Ljubljana daily DELO last Thursday, headlined 'Army Incursion Into Monetary System', said that the Army decided to settle financial snags in its own way since financial operations in the country have been nearly completely severed and inflation is skyrocketing.

The paper said that 'helicopters are used to bring huge sums of new 1,000-dinar bank notes to Slovenia from Belgrade, where they are obviously printing money for the Army's needs'.

DELO went on to say that authorized republican organs have already gathered evidence in various parts of the republic, to where the JNA helicopters had flown.

Another paper, SLOVENSKE NOVICE, also wrote about 'millions in the sky'. The incredibe answer to the question why JNA helicopters are flying over Slovenia at low altitude is that they are throwing packages of just-printed dinar notes from Belgrade, the paper wrote, adding that JNA couriers were meeting the parcels at pre-arranged spots and later dispatched them to those to whom the money was intended.

The paper sees in this a 'comprehensive destruction of the economy' because the 'flood of Army money without coverage can mean an additional economic shock to Slovenia'.

The governor of the Bank of Slovenia, France Arhar, had said several times in the past few days that the National Bank of Yugoslavia was 'helping the federal budget through the primary issue of money', adding that it will have trouble defending itself from criticisms that it thus contributed to the growth of Yugoslavia's inflation.

The Ljubljana Corps then issued a special statement which described as 'completely unfounded' claims that the JNA was bringing in fresh money to Slovenia in helicopters for officers and their families to buy food for the winter, go to spas and fulfill their other needs, as the daily DELO had written.

The Ljubljana Corps added that in connection with the supply of money, the JNA was facing the same problems as other parts of society. 'Due to the shortage of money, as of April salaries in the JNA are paid in two parts—the first half on the first of the month and the second on the 15th of the month... Salaries are paid for the previous month, just like in enterpises. Due to the shortage of money, salaries in the JNA have been cut as well as pensions of retired officers...'

The statement goes on to say that all financial operations are carried out via the SDK and that this can be checked, while JNA units in Slovenia are getting money through the SDK Zagreb.

Croatia

Position on Foreign Mediation, Cease-Fire

LD0909175391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Statements by Croatian Vice President Zdravko Tomac and Milan Brezak, Croatian deputy minister of internal affairs, at a news conference at the Croatian Assembly in Zagreb—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Tomac] No doubt, the will and desire of the Croatian people is not in line with the pressure and will of democratic Europe, and with the countries that have embarked on mediation in resolving the Yugoslavia crisis. I agree that most European countries and the United States, in particular, are still pressing for some sort of trade. That means: We will put presure on Serbia to recognize internal borders and on the Army to stop waging war in exchange for pressing Slovenia, Croatia, and other republics to seeking solutions in some kind of a loose confederation.

I believe these notions—albeit, still firmly in place—will soon start changing. After everything that has been done, I totally agree with you on that one; I do not know whether some kind of community, resembling a Yugoslavia of sorts, is possible—regardless of the fact that this would be a loose confederation. [passage omitted]

[Brezak] Well, all I can tell you now, which is quite interesting, is that, since the cease-fire was signed—that is, the moment from which there should have been no casualties—since 2 September, when the cease-fire was signed, a total of 58 persons have died: 37 members of the Internal Affairs Ministry and 21 civilians. There have been 136 serious violations of the cease-fire by the Yugoslav Army or terrorists or by their joint actions. [passage omitted]

I refute the statements by Vice President Kostic and some other Serbian leaders, who have stated that, at the moment of the power changeover in the Republic of Croatia, there were 16,000 workers in the Internal Affairs Ministry and that today there are 100,000. Of course, in this way they wanted to demonstrate that Croatia is a police state, or I don't know what. Today, in the Internal Affairs Ministry, there are 25,000 employed police. [passage omitted]

Kacanik Crowds Protest Arrest of Kosovo Activist

AU0909131591 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2045 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Because of yesterday's imprisonment of Habib Shehu, chairman of the Kacanik branch of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance, who spoke at the demonstration devoted to the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, about 8,000 persons protested peacefully in Kacanik between 1800 and 1900 today, parading through the town center to the Palace of Culture, where the Republic of Kosovo was proclaimed. Bedri Kucuku spoke to the crowd, saying that this spontaneous protest expressed our citizens' indignation at Habib Shehu's arrest because such a step on the part of the Serbian authorities is crazy [words indistinct]. The crowd dispersed peacefully.

Prosecutor Demands Martic Extradition

LD0909152391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Zeljko Olujic, Croatian public prosecutor, today demanded that the Bosnia-Hercegovina public prosecutor extradite Milan Martic. His demand reads:

[Words indistinct] that Milan Martic, leader of the armed terrorists in one part of the Republic of Croatia, is in the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina. We ask you to extradite him immediately to us. There is a well-founded suspicion that Milan Martic, the son of Nikola, born on 10 November 1954, has committed the prolonged criminal act of armed insurrection as defined by Article 236X of the Penal Code of the Republic of Croatia and of threatening the territorial integrity, defined by Article 236B of this same law. This is why the Sibenik District Court issued a warrant on 4 June this year for Milan Martic's arrest and remand.

Martic, Military Personnel Released From Detention

LD0909154191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Bosanska Krupa, 9 September (TANJUG)—Milan Martic and three military personnel, who last night were detained in the police station in Bosanska Krupa, have been released from detention.

This action was taken when Avdo Hebib and Dr. Vitomir Zepinic, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) of Bosnia- Hercegovina, arrived in Bosanska Otoka, 11 kms from Bosanska Krupa. In the company of the leaders of the municipality of Bosanska Krupa and security guards of the MUP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Martic went off in the direction of Bosanski Novi and Dvor na Uni.

In a public statement, Martic stressed that he always had faith in the peoples of Bosanksa Krajina—Muslims as

well as Serbs—and that it never entered his head that in their environment he could experience any hostility.

Curfew Declared in Many Parts of Croatia

LD0909181491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Ivan Vekic, internal affairs minister of the Republic of Croatia, today adopted, on the basis of Article 107, Paragraph 1, in connection with Article 19, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Internal Affairs, the following order:

Because of the extraordinary circumstances that have arisen and that are endangering public order, the movement of citizens has been banned from 2300 to 0500 hours in the municipalities of: Podravska Slatina, Vukovar, Vinkovci, Slavonska Pozega, Osijek, Nova Gradiska, Zupanja, Slavonski Brod, Orahovica, Valpovo, Kostajnica, Petrinja, Sisak, Novska, Gospic, Otocac, Biograd na Moru, Drnis, Zadar, Sibenik, Slunj, Duga Resa, Ogulin, Karlovac, Pakrac, Grubisno Polje, Virovitica, Daruvar, and Kutina.

The public information media are obliged immediately after this order comes into force to inform citizens about the ban on movement in the areas and during the times quoted in Item One of this order.

The police administrations, police stations, and substations shall take the necessary measures to implement this order. This order comes into effect immediately upon its adoption and shall be valid pending the cessation of the extraordinary circumstances.

Navy Ship Fires at Islands Off Dubrovnik

LD0909185291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] According to the Dubrovnik information center, quoting the lighthouse keepers on the island of Sveti Andrija and telephone calls from people of the island of Lopud [off the Dubrovnik coast], today in the [word indistinct] of Dubrovnik shots were fired from a Yugoslav Navy landing craft in the direction of the islands of Lopud and Kolocep. The landing craft, sailing in the direction of Boka Kotorska, started firing at about 1215, with its guns targeted on the two islands. There are no reports that the islands were hit. The landing craft then proceeded in the direction of Boka Kotorska.

In the meantime, a small patrol boat was spotted 2 to 3 nautical miles off Dubrovnik, moving in the direction of the island of Mljet. At about 1300, it was joined by an identical boat between the islands of Sipan and Jakljan.

The incident with the landing craft was reported while a session of the Dubrovnik municipal assembly executive council was taking place. Following a protest by [name indistinct] to the military authorities in Kumbor, Captain [Zirojevic] claimed that he knew nothing about the incident and promised that a thorough investigation would be conducted as soon as the landing craft reached its destination, and that its captain would be suspended if the reports about the firing were confirmed.

Military Sources Deny Truce, Navy Attack

LD0909201991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Osijek, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—There was less firing this afternoon and this evening than in previous days in Croatia.

TANJUG's reporter from Pakrac has reported that fighting took place today again between the Croatian police and guardsmen on one side and the Serbian territorials on the other in Pakrac and the surrounding area. Croatian radio has announced that the Yugoslav People's Army clashed with the National Guard Corps in Pakrac.

Croatian Radio and TV also announced that intermittent and fierce battles in the region of Banija and Pounje (the River Una region) were waged in Hrvatska Kostajnica and Sunja. According to the same sources, there is mortar fire in Gospic and fighting in the Okucani area.

Belgrade TV this evening reported that the Serbian territorials had entered Hrvatska Kostajnica and that the Croatian forces were surrounded in the center of the town.

Croatian Radio this evening claimed that a truce had been declared in western Slavonia. According to the radio, a cease-fire agreement in this part of Croatia was signed by representatives of the Republic's government, the Army, and the EC observers.

Military sources, however, deny having signed any agreement. According to these sources, the Army representatives from the area "only made usual contacts with members of the observer mission concerning everyday problems."

The same sources have categorically denied a report by some sections of the Croatian media that, in the waters off Dubrovnik, a Navy boat fired in the direction of the islands of Lopud and Kolocep near the island of Sveti Andrija.

Rijeka-Zagreb Railway Line Blown Up

LD0909213591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Excerpt] At about 1930 this evening, the Rijeka-Zagreb main railway line was blown up between Generalski Sto and Gornja Dubrava. According to an engine driver who was driving a freight-train toward Zagreb, the rails were damaged and traffic was immediately suspended. The freight-train drove over the damaged part and fortunately did not get derailed. [passage omitted]

Croat Bus Passengers Seized Near Krnjak

LD1009084991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Report by correspondent Davor Matijasic from Karlovac]

[Summary] "At the just ended news conference in the police administration, Karlovac journalists obtained information about events in the municipalities in the region over the past 24 hours. (Ivan Stajduhar), head of the Karlovac police administration, confirmed that Serbian terrorists and the Army attacked the Church of St. Martin and a Radio Karlovac transmitter, at which about 15 shells were fired last night."

An electricity pylon was blown up near Ogulin last night, while a policeman was injured in Topusko.

"Travel on the Karlovac-Slunj road has become extremely dangerous. Yesterday, well-known terrorists from Vojnic stopped a bus on the road near Krnjak and led away 12 Croatian passengers. They are allegedly being held in Vojnic where yet more citizens are being held, as well as three policeman. Negotiations are in progress for them to be exchanged."

Casualties Reported in Clashes Near Pakrac

LD1009092591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0836 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Zagreb, Pakrac, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—There was fighting in the village of Kusonje, five kilometers from Pakrac both last night and this morning, TANJUG's correspondent reports.

According to information of the Bjelovar police administration, 15 guardists and police have disappeared in Kusonje. Serbian territorials claim that they have been killed. Sources close to the Serbs also allege that four Serbian territorials have been killed and three injured.

Croatian police and Guardists have been ambushed in Kusonje and have been surrounded there for 48 hours now. Serbian sources claim that the Croatian forces have no chance of breaking out (of the encirclement).

Judging by the large clouds of smoke which are to be seen in Pakrac from the direction of Kusonje, houses and business premises have been set on fire. [passage omitted]

Krusevo Village Attacked; 3 Die on 9 Sep

LD1009143491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Mortar, tank, and cannon shells have been showering Krusevo in the municipality of Obrovac since early this morning. Krusevo is being attacked from the direction of Zelengrad, Bilisane, and Karin. Three tanks and 20 soldiers are stationed on the Karin-Pridraga Road near the St. Nedeljica chapel. From there, they are shooting toward the little village of [?Rivnica]. The occupying army and the terrorists attacked at about 0800 and again at approximately 1000 and 1100.

The fiercest attack on the Croatian village took place at about 1230. The Serbo-Communist army fired for more than an hour. There was an attempted infantry attack on the center of Krusevo to cut off Croatian forces on the outskirts of Krusevo.

According to information we received from the Zadar police, members of the Croatian National Guard Corps are resisting the continuing attacks. We have learned unofficially that the number of casualties is increasing. Three guardsmen died and nine were wounded in clashes yesterday.

Fierce attacks can be expected today because Krusevo and Jasenice are encircled by strong artillery and infanry forces of the Serbian occupying force. These attacks were preceded by air reconnaissance.

Resumption of Fighting in Vukovar Reported

AU1009153091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Mirko Stankovic report from Vukovar]

[Excerpts] After a two-day relative lull, things are boiling again in the Vukovar area, with shooting from all available weapons. This began with armed skirmishes, intermittent shooting, and barrage fire, which was followed soon by mortars, grenade launchers, and artillery. The territorials in Serbian villages exchanged fire with members of the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs and the corps of the so-called National Guard near the suburb of Luzac and Mitnica. Seven citizens were wounded and considerable damage was done.

Since units of the Yugoslav People's Army are stationed in the immediate vicinity of this fighting, their positions were affected too. After some restraint, they energetically responded. The units of the Yugoslav People's Army did not suffer any casualties while the other side has not reported on casualties. [passage omitted]

After a three-day relative lull in the Vinkovci commune area, the town came under mortar attack last night from neighboring Mirkovci. Fire was directed from Vinkovci at the nearby villages of Gabos and (?Mrkusica).

Obrovac Reportedly Under 'Total Blockade'

AU1009155791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Danko Peric report from Knin]

[Text] Fighting continues in the vicinity of Obrovac and Benkovac. Obrovac is under a total blockade, even a telephone blockade, so that news barely reaches the outside world. Croatian sources report that yesterday three armed men were killed and eight wounded. The

losses of the [Serbian] defenders and the unit of the Yugoslav People's Army in the buffer zone yesterday totaled five wounded. The defenders last night took the [name indistinct] hill near Benkovac.

The Executive Council of the Benkovac Assembly has introduced compulsory work orders for all able-bodied commune inhabitants. All secondary school children have been instructed to continue their school attendance in Benkovac itself for [words indistinct] reasons. This commune has provided 80 housing space allotments in the Benkovac village for those people who have lost their homes in the last few days. Each allotment costs a token 50,000 dinars.

Units of the Territorial Defense of the Benkovac commune and members of the militia of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina are quite ready to defend this commune. This was the main conclusion of today's session of the Executive Council of the Benkovac Assembly, which discussed the state of defense preparations in this commune.

Serbia

Serbs Reportedly on Verge of Capturing Kostajnica

AU0909212091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Dragan Bera report]

[Text] A miracle would have to happen for Kostajnica not to be completely liberated again soon—perhaps within a few hours. The Territorial Defense Forces of this town have taken the center of the town where the strongest footholds of the Croatian Police and the Guard were. Now the street fighting is underway in the vicinity of Most na Uni, on the border with Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Pushed against the bank of the river Una, the Croatian forces have only two options: They can face a complete break-up and lose their remaining men, or they can surrender to the Banija Territorial Defense units or the Bosanska Kostajnica territorials on the other bank of the Una, who carefully follow the events on the other bank of the river.

Not long ago the units of the Bosanska Kostajnica Territorial Defense called upon the remaining members of the Croatian Police and Guard over a megaphone to surrender, but so far no reply has been forthcoming.

The attempt by the Croatian forces to bring reinforcements to Kostajnica has also failed. Some 300 Croatian policemen who were advancing from Hrvatska (?Budisa) toward Kostajnica were intercepted by the Banija territorials who inflicted great losses on them. One armored combat vehicle was destroyed. The attempts to send reinforcements to the Police and Guard are continuing, but with little prospect of success.

The Yugoslav flag is flying in many parts of Kostajnica, and they mark the places conquered by the Banija Territorial Defense units. Judging by this, the final liberation of this town is very close.

Croatian Forces Fire on Army Units in Slavonia

LD0909142691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1141 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 9 (TANJUG)—Croatian Guard and police forces from the village of Sarvas in Slavonia opened mortar fire on Yugoslav People's Army units stationed in the area of the nearby village of Bijelo Brdo around 21:00 (1900 GMT) yesterday, as the Army announced today.

Army units "returned fierce fire" only after the second attack an hour later, as set out in the statement by the information service of the Army's first military district command, which includes eastern Croatia.

Attacks on Army units continued near Okucani this morning, while another supply vehicle was stopped and two soldiers dispossessed of their personal arms in Osijek, the statement said.

No Army members were reported wounded in actions last night and this morning, the statement specified.

Party Leader Comments on Martic Detention

LD0909153491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—In addition to being a shameful act, the detention of Milan Martic has at the same time shown what Bosnia-Hercegovina would be like for Serbs if they were to allow it to be seperated from Yugoslavia or to allow changes in its constitutional-legal status. This is what Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serbian Democratic Party for Bosnia-Hercegovina, stated to TANJUG today. Karadzic stressed that Milan Martic would have to be released and safely escorted wherever he wished to go.

Karadzic goes on to stress that the patrol which detained Martic would have to be suspended and punished, adding that the detention of Martic has caused enormous political damage to the Muslim nation, in particular.

The Serbian Democratic Party, Karadzic stresses, has made contacts with Muhamed Cengic, the vice president of the party of Democratic Action, who were told that Martic's detention was unlawful. According to Karadzic, of special concern is the fact that an unprecedented hatred of the Serbian people had been displayed on that occasion.

The extent of the political damage is indicated by the situation this morning in Bosanska Krajina, Eastern Hercegovina and other localities with the majority Serbian population where exceptional efforts are being

made to stop the people from rising and blocking everything, Radovan Karadzic, said in conclusion.

Dead, Wounded, Refugees in Osijek Region

LD0909175691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Osijek, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Since the start of the war, 723 wounded persons and 118 dead bodies in the Osijek region have been brought to the Osijek general hospital, Dr. Mladen Pajtler, the hospital's deputy director, said at a news conference today.

According to the Osijek Red Cross, the number of refugees is growing daily. At the moment, the number of refugees from Osijek and Baranja stands at 13,168. [passage omitted]

Statement Says Croatia Violating Cease-Fire

LD0909193691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text of statement issued by the Information Department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on 9 September]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—From 7 September, after the end of the first plenary session of the peace conference on Yugoslavia, until 1000 on 9 September, armed formations of Croatia carried out 18 attacks on units, military facilities, and members of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA). The attacks, in no way provoked, were carried out in the regions of Pleso Airport (Zagreb); Okucani; Gospic; Sveti Rok near Gospic; the village of Tepljuh near Drnis; the village of Jasikovac near Gospic; the barracks in Osijek on four occasions; training ground "C" near Osijek; the village of Bijelo Brdo; Stara Gradiska; Glina; and other places. In the same period, fire was also opened on aircraft of the Air Force and Air Defense on four occasions.

The facts indicate that the armed formations of Croatia are crudely violating the cease-fire agreement, and by so doing are in factual terms trying to torpedo the peace conference on Yugoslavia.

Hints of 'Full Showdown' in Baranja 'Tonight'

LD0909202591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1958 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Beli Manastir, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—All units of the territorial defense of Baranja have been put on full combat alert because of intimations coming from Osijek that a full showdown with members of the territorial defense of Baranja will take place tonight.

According to Borivoje Dobrosa, commander of the territorial defense of Baranja, units of the territorial defense of Baranja are ready to repulse attacks, which, it is expected, will be carried out from the direction of Bilje and the defense line of Baranja on the River Drava.

Interior Ministry Forces Halt Albanian Protest

LD1009135391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pristina, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—At around 1400 today, special police units of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs prevented around 1,000 Albanians from holding a protest meeting against the alleged abolition of Albanian schools, and against violence and discrimination.

The protest meeting had been organized by the association of Albanian teachers, Naim Fraseri, and should have been held at 1500 in front of the Faculty of Philosophy.

However, even before 1400, Albanians began gathering at another place—in front of the secondary school Dzevdet Doda, and the police intervened with an explanation that prior notice had not been given to the authorities that the meeting would be held, there and then. The police forces then drove participants in the protest meeting out of the main street in Pristina. However, a very tense atmosphere has already been created in Pristina, and large groups of people are trying to rally again.

Rally Ends 'Peacefully'

LD1009155791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pristina, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—An attempt by several thousand Albanians to hold a mass protest meeting in Pristina ended peacefully, the planned meeting having been foiled by strong forces of the special Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs troops. The people who had gathered around the student canteen and opposite the Faculty of Philosophy building went home.

The repeated police invitations and warnings to disperse were answered with catcalls by the mass of people assembled there. However, when militia members started to advance toward them, some of the people taking part in the gathering, including Zekerijah Cana, managed to talk the protesters into dispersing peacefully.

The protest meeting was organized by the Asociation of Albanian Teachers because of the alleged "closure of Albanian schools and repression," but after an attempt to hold the meeting lasted one and a half hours it was foiled, because the intention to hold it had not been reported beforehand to official organs.

Kosovo Party Calls For Forming of Defense Forces

AU1009145591 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2115 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] We hope that after the conference in The Hague the relevant bodies in Kosovo will understand and admit that the belief that Europe would bring us freedom was an illusion, a communique of the Pec-based Kosovo

Republican Party states. This party, the communique continues, is obliged to say that the war imposed by the chauvinist forces and Chetniks of Seselj and Serbia has all the characteristics of a war of occupation. This party demands that bodies in Kosovo immediately start forming defense forces for the Republic of Kosovo.

Serbian Police Detain Kosovars After Protests

AU1009145891 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2115 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] After the protests by Albanians in Kacanik over the imprisonment of Habib Shehu, chairman of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance branch, the Serbian police today blocked the streets of Kacanik with armored personal carriers and other vehicles and manhandled citizens. Six Kosovo Democratic Alliance activists were detained for informative discussions.

Croatian Guard Attacks Garrison Clinic in Osijek

LD1009142191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1054 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 10 (TANJUG)—Armed members of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) this morning fired for almost an hour at the garrison clinic in the Osijek suburb of Tvrdja, in Slavonia Croatia, without having been provoked in any way by the medical personnel working in the Army facility.

According to the information office of the First Army District, the walls of the building are scarred by visible bullet holes while the entrance is completely riddled with bullets.

All this shooting is taking place despite the fact that the leadership of the Republic of Croatia swears to the world and to the Yugoslav public that it is for peace, while the commission for supervising the ceasefire is in Osijek, the report sets out.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Serbian Officials on Irregularities in MUP

LD0909155591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Officials of Serbian nationality in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) of Bosnia-Hercegovina today publicly highlighted some examples of MUP work that allegedly constitute a direct infringement of legal and other regulations.

The statement highlights the circumvention in cadre policy of the MUP deputy minister, who is a member of the Serbian Democratic Party [SDS] of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and the abolition of the post of deputy under secretary in the State Security Service (SDB), a post which according to an interparty agreement was to be held by the SDS of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The cadre policy in which individual Serbian cadres are dismissed from responsible posts and "obedient Serbs" appointed in their place—something which relates in particular to the SDB—is inconsistent and not in accordance with the rules. The Serbian officials in the MUP of Bosnia-Hercegovina further allege that a large number of persons who had committed crimes—and against whom criminal proceedings are taking place—have been accepted into the SDB. A special unit was used on several occasions without an order from and without the knowledge of the minister or his deputy. An anti-Army mood is being created, something which is directly reflected in MUP written orders that the police be involved in preventing military documents from being taken by the Yugoslav Peoples' Army (YPA), as well as in issuing official identity cards to persons who are not employed in the MUP.

These one-sided and irregular actions to the detriment of the Serbian nation are leading to divisions in the ministry, something which could have unforeseeable consequences, and, the statement says, the Serbian cadres cannot bear responsibility for this.

Macedonia

President Gligorov Comments on Independence

LD0609194891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Skopje, September 6 (TANJUG)—Macedonia will be a sovereign and independent state unless an accord on Yugoslavia's survival is reached, as president of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia said today.

Prior to his departure for The Hague to attend a peace conference on Yugoslavia tomorrow, Gligorov told a news conference that the Yugoslav representatives must find a solution and reach mutual understanding in The Hague.

"The peace conference was scheduled for earlier than we expected, probably because a ceasefire has not been established in the crisis regions of Croatia," Gligorov said.

"This means that Europe is concerned and wants to undertake an effective and a quick action, bearing in mind time and human lives," Gligorov added.

He said Macedonia wanted to be a civic, democratic and parliamentary state in a new alliance of Yugoslav states.

As an independent and sovereign state, Macedonia will build up the policy of good-neighbourliness and establish economic cooperation with those who recognize Macedonians as a nation, as Gligorov said. "Macedonia will not sever relations or close its borders with Greece and Bulgaria," Gligorov added.

Greece and Bulgaria do not recognize the Macedonian nation. Greek Foreign Minister Andonis Samaras said in

Belgrade recently his country would not recognize Macedonia as a sovereign state if Yugoslavia disintegrates.

Gligorov said neighbouring Albania was "ready to recognize Macedonia's sovereignty."

In an interview to the Skopje daily VECER, Gligorov said he hoped the neighbours' attitude towards Macedonia would change after they are assured that it (Macedonia) has no territorial claims.

Gligorov said the fact that Macedonia "will participate in The Hague peace conference as an independent subject is the biggest guarantee of Macedonia's recognition soon."

Further Reportage on Independence Referendum

Poll Shows Widespread Support

LD0809091391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Summary] Skopje, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—According to an opinion poll organized by NOVA MAKEDONIJA and the Puls weekly center for research, in which 600 citizens took part, 91.93 percent of citizens in Macedonia will turn out at the referendum, 84.54 percent will vote for independence, 4.54 percent will vote against independence, and 10.76 percent will abstain. The poll results also show that members of all parties, including the Albanian parties, favor independence, leaving only members and supporters of the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia "categorically" against.

Referendum Called Successful

AU0809203891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Boris Djordjioski report]

[Excerpts] According to the latest results presented by the republican commission for referendum about half an hour ago, the referendum in Macedonia was successful. More than 65 percent of the citizens registered in the voter registration lists voted in the referendum. The turnout had to be over 50 percent if the referendum was to be successful.

The greatest turnout was registered in Stip, 100 percent, then in Kratovo, Krusevo, Probistip, all above 90 percent. Low turnout was registered in the Towns of West Macedonia, particularly in Tetovo and Gostivar, where Albanians boycotted the referendum. [passage omitted]

The successful referendum is being marked in Skopje and the majority of other towns with general public celebrations.

Latest Figures

LD0909141691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Skopje, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—According to the latest, and as yet incomplete, reports released by the Republican Commission for the Referendum, 74.12 percent of the voters are in favor of an independent and sovereign Macedonia and its right to join a union of the sovereign states of Yugoslavia. This is based on the votes counted by 1200. This is the percentage obtained after 976,339 ballots. There are no reports yet for 300 of a total of 2,700 electoral wards. The total number of Macedonian citizens who were eligible to vote in the referendum is 1,288,000 people.

98 Percent'Chose Independence'

AU1009083191 Paris AFP in English 2247 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Skopje, Yugoslavia, Sept 10 (AFP)—Macedonian voters overwhelmingly chose independence for their southern Yugoslav republic in a referendum Sunday, an official said in the capital here late Monday.

Final results showed nearly 98 per cent of voters opting for independence, the official said.

Turnout was high, with between 70 and 80 percent of the republic's voters casting their ballots.

Ethnic Albanians, who form more than 20 percent of the population concentrated in the west of the republic bordering Albania, boycotted the referendum, as did the Serbs, who make up 2.3 percent of the population and live in villages near the border with Serbia.

It is the third republic in the crumbling Yugoslav federation to vote for independence, following declarations by Croatia and Slovenia last June.

Commission Reports Results

AU1009125391 Skopje Radio Macedonia Network in Macedonian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Nikola Konevski, chairman of the Republican Commission for the [Macedonian] referendum, said at a news conference in Skopje this evening that 974,339 votes have been counted so far, out of which 907,909—that is, 97.90 percent—were in favor of independence.

A record was reached in the commune of Berovo, where everyone who voted voted for an independent Macedonia. According to results available so far, the highest percentages of votes in favor of an independent Macedonia were recorded in the communes of Valandovo and Demir Hisar—99 percent; in the communes of Kocani, Kavadarci, and Kicevo—98 percent; in Negotino and Ohrid—97 percent; and in the commune of Kriva Palanka—96 percent.

The chairman of the Republican Commission for the referendum pointed out that the results of 300 polling

stations are still missing and that voting records by some communal commissions are still to come. [?Subsequent] and perhaps final results are scheduled for tomorrow [10 September] at 1100.

Renewal Party Will Not Recognize Independence

AU1009152691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Officials of the Serbian National Renewal party, Mirko Jovic and Dragoslav (?Vokan), informed journalists today that their volunteers in the Dusan Silni squads are already active in eastern Hercegovina and that they will shortly move to Macedonia. Mirko Jovic said the Serbian National Renewal will never recognize the results of the Macedonian referendum. He believes that the governments and assemblies of Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, which are Serbian countries, would have to be dissolved and those two republics merged with Serbia proper. If the republics do not make such a decision themselves, the Serbs must achieve this through some kind of coup, Mirko Jovic added.

Montenegro

Albanian Citizen Killed on Border Near Ulcinj

AU0909164591 Pristina BUJKU in Albanian 31 Aug 91 p 16

[I.A. report: "An Albanian Citizen Killed"]

[Text] Ulcinj, 30 Aug—Montenegrin Radio reports that two Albanian citizens illegally crossed the border two days ago at the village of Sukobin in Ulcinj Commune. The military patrol of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] allegedly called on them to halt, an order they did not obey. The patrol then fired, seriously wounding one person, who died supposedly after receiving medical aid. The second surrendered. Meanwhile, BUJKU has unofficially learned that the YPA border patrol fired on the Albanian citizens as soon as it saw the two illegal border crossers. Although seriously wounded, they were given no medical aid and not even the villagers of Sukobin were allowed to help them.

Journalists Fired Over Magazine Article

LD0909222591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Six editors of Montenegro Radio and Television were today subjected to disciplinary proceedings and handed dismissal notices. The following are likely to lose their jobs: Danilo Burzan, who until recently occupied the post of the Montenegro Radio and Television editor-in-chief; Miodrag Vukmanovic, the Montenegro radio commentator based in Belgrade; Rajko Cerovic, who until the January coup was the Montenegro Television editor-in-chief; Ljubomir Djurkovic, editor of art programs; and commentators Esad Kocan and Branko Vojicic.

It is said, in explanation, that the above group wrote contributions for MONITOR, an independent weekly, without permission from their director general.

The Association of Professional Journalists of Montenegro has called an offical protest for tomorrow.